PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,864—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Commdrs.	1903.
† M.L. CALEDONIA	7551	E. H. Gordon	16th May
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	6th June
M. L. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th "
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	27th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th "
* CALEDONIA	7551	E. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

Those marked † M.L. will call at MALTA, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI, transhipping as above.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers passing there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th May, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	5,043	17th May 1903
b CHINA	F. Mosos	5,400	15th June 1903
b SILESIA	G. Ghezzo	5,159	19th June 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mezzorni	5,551	23rd May, 1903.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st May, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 15th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muroot, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th May, at 10 a.m.

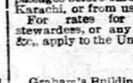
FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN AND CAPE PORTS.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 25th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th May, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full Information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.....,, 620

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 250.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	Sailing about
BRITANNIA	Turner, R.N.R.	3,551	16th May.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	4,500	17th June.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,611	28th June.
ARABIA	Geo Read	3,898	12th July.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,000	31st July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Tait	3,595	21st August.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Marcantetti	4th June 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,229	Guigues	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at times, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1903.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
7, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
OR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS, SPECIALISTS IN

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED FANCY CAKES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

FONDANTS,
ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,
CHOCOLATES, &c.,

MADE FRESH ON THE PREMISES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CRACKERS, FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS,

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO BY THE MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER

SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS.

THE HUNTSMAN'S MOTTO—MEET AND DRINK ("J. R. D.")

ROBERTSON'S
DUNDEE WHISKY.

J. R. D. is the SCOTCH WHISKY preferred by all Connoisseurs.

To be had of
ALL WINE MERCHANTS,
BARS, RESTAURANTS
AND
HOTELS.

START, STOP AND FLY-BACK CHRONOGRAPHS.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE.

IMPORTANT.—Every Timekeeper is carefully overhauled, adjusted and regulated and timed before delivery.

		Rs.
I.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	25
II.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	35
III.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	55
IV.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch, combined with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	65
V.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	90
VI.	Silver Cased, Keyless, Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	65
VII.	Silver Cased, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Watch, Crystal Face, Rs. 90; Hunting or Half-hunting	100
VIII.	Silver Cased, Perfect Chronograph and Minute Recorder, with Watch, Keyless Lever movement of excellent quality, Crystal Face Case, Rs. 175; Hunting or Half-hunting	185
IX.	Silver Cased Double Crystal Keyless Lever Chronograph, with Minute Recorder and Watch	65
X.	Gold Cased Do. do. do. do. do.	175
XI.	Gold Cased Crystal Face, the Trainer's Chronograph and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement	185
XII.	Do. do. do. with Minute Recorder	210
XIII.	Gold Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement of extra fine quality and finish. Crystal Face Case, Rs. 500; Hunting or Half-hunting	550
XIV.	Gold Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch of the highest quality, Rs. 950; Hunting or Half-hunting Case	1,050

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkraute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy and Asti Spumanti.
Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Beans, Rice (Carolina) Walnuts, Hazelnuts, and Almonds

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

PIANOS

SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.
MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA,
THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE.

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs.	a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese (16 to 20 lbs.)	Per lb.	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1	8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each	do.	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1	8
AMERICAN do. do. do. do.	do.	0	12
CAMEMBERT, in Glass Jars	each	1	4
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, cut	Per lb.	0	14
CHESHIRE Real English do. do. do.	do.	1	0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese do. do. do.	do.	0	12
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. do. do.	do.	0	14
GRUYERE, finest quality do. do. do.	do.	1	0

CUMBERLAND HAMS,
WILTSHIRE BACON,
ALWAYS ON CUT.

OILMANSTORES, (BARNES & Co.).
FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT
FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," from SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the Stream. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 12th May, 1903.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of May 1903, for the construction of Police Officers, Quarters, Outhouses and Police Lines on this Board's 1st Nagpada Estate. The amount of work is about Rs. 50,600.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on Payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Board do not bind to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
IBRAHIM AHMADI, L.C.E., F.R.I.B.A.
Acting Trust Engineer.
Trust Engineer's Office, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, 9th May, 1903.

NOTICE.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL your PROPERTY, as Household Furniture, &c., address yourself to the BOMBAY AUCTION ROOMS Co., No. 18, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, who are always prepared to give you a higher offer than any one else.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 23, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS have OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 2-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £10,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £26,250,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINNES can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

TEAS. TEAS.
MAY BLOSSOM TEA.

The present most popular brand is the Mayblossom Tea.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS:—
DENISON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE IN BOMBAY OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KARANJ, NEAR OORAN.

High Court,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 203 of 1900.
Vithal Janardhan and others
vs.
Shanker Heerajee and another.
and
Suit No. 641 of 1900.
N. C. Macleod
vs.
Toolsibai, widow.

Under instructions from Messrs. D. L. Valdya and Rustomjee Pheroshah Bharucha, the Receivers appointed herein by the High Court of Bombay, by a decree dated the 11th October 1901, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the following landed properties on TUESDAY, the 19th May, 1903, at 4 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, Bombay.

Firstly.—All that cert or piece of land at Karanj in the Zillah of Kolaba, Petha Ooran, Taluka Panwel admeasuring three bighas and eight pans and fifteen kathes commonly known as Parvadi bearing Municipal No. 189, and bounded on the east by the vacant land of Bawa Madhu Mahtra and Bapu Bhikaji Kathay and the well of Bhanoo Hamjee, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the public road, and on the south by a nulla and fields, and which property was purchased by Hiraji Balaji deceased, by a deed dated 1st October, 1863, from Bhasker Hari Patel.

Secondly.—All that piece of land at Karanj, in the Zilla of Kolaba, Petha Ooran, Taluka Panvel, admeasuring about 40 square yards, together with a cadjan shed thereon bearing Municipal No. 130, and bounded on the east by the house of Tookaram Navle, on the west by the road to Ooran, and on the north by a passage and beyond that by the house of Ganoo Daool, and on the south by the compound of Bhikhaji Ramji, and which was purchased by a deed of sale dated 6th November, 1891, by Janardhan Hiraji from Dharma Ganoo Daoor, and

Thirdly.—All that piece of land at Karanj, in the Zillah of Kolaba, Petha Ooran, Taluka Panvel, admeasuring about thirty square yards together with a cadjan shed thereon, bounded on the east by the house of Fakir Bhiwa Missal, on the west by the vacant land of Soma Vitha and beyond that by the house of Vithoo Kamger, on the north by the vacant land of Soma Vithoo and beyond that by the lane of the village, and on the south by a passage, and which was purchased by a deed dated 24th February, 1863, by Hirajee Balaji from Soma Vithoo Missal, and his wife Esubai and their son Kanoo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the properties apply to the said Auctioneers and Messrs. Jamsetjee and Rustomjee, Attorneys for the said Receivers at their office in No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 14th May, 1903.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. H. PRICE, Esq. Postage extra. To be had at this Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PIANOS TUNED at Popular Prices by competent European Tuners. Pianos renovated to a condition as good as new. First class workmanship guaranteed. Pianos inspected and estimate of cost of Repairs submitted free of charge.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER.—The World's Standard visible WRITING MACHINE. Neatest, Lightest, most portable Machine. Most powerful manifolder. Writes 84 Characters with only 28 Keys. Price Rs. 350 nett. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—THE ROSERY, 3rd Cross Lane, Victoria Road, Byculla. It is a large House and has a nice Garden. For rent, etc., apply at the HOUSE or to the HOUSE AGENTS.

TOYS AND DOLLS.—A very large stock to select from. Child's Tricycles, Rocking Horses, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay.

PANCHGANI RACE VIEW HOTEL ANNEXE.—Reorganized.—Best site, comfortable accommodation. "First Class Chef," 40 years standing. "Every kind of Cooking—Soup, Entrees, Sweets, Pastry, &c., PRONOUNCED FIRST CLASS" as certified by Mess Officers and P. G. Club, &c., Intending visitors should apply to MANAGER. Terms Rs. 120 per month, longer period, less.

WANTED from 1st June an experienced ASSISTANT PRINTER for the News Department of a Local Daily Paper. Apply with copies of Testimonials to Box No. "465 A," Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

AN OUNCE of satisfaction is worth a Ton of Talk. Satisfaction GOES WITH SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC. Best for Malarial and other Fevers. Never known to fail.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED.—English single HARNESS, STATE CARRIAGE LAMPS, and ARTIFICIAL LEATHER for Carriage and Furniture Cushions.—E. S. MALLA & Co., Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—By Special Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR. Ready laid PHAETON and TONGA between WATHAR, PANCHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR. For Rates write to N. FRAMJI ARDESHIR & Co., Government Mail Contractors, Poona.

BEST, Fresh, Clean and Crushed or Whole GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN and specially prepared HORSE FOOD and all kinds of GRAIN for Horses can be had from GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba. Rates Greatly Decreased.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-8-8 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-8-8 per Case, at Bandora.

CYCLISTS.—We have 1,200 LAMPS and 1,500 BELLS in our Godowns. Select the best. Lucas's Lamps, from Rs. 2-8; Bells, from Re. 1-1.—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PREMIER CYCLES.—With the celebrated Helical Steel Tube Frames. All the latest features are embodied. These fine Machines are priced to suit all classes of buyers. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1875.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine. G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil

DELHI DURBAR ALBUM are now READY FOR SALE, at RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, Each Album contains 100 best selected Photos of most interesting subjects. Inspection respectfully invited at SOHRAB MAHEL, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each, prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

MEDICAL GALVANISM

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALES IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable to wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR, price £2, for MEN, for VARICOCHLE, Nervous DEBILITY and EXHAUSTION, &c.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE.

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS,
105 REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

FEVER AND AGUE MIXTURE.—A medicine that will cure any fever in a few doses. It is really good and efficacious. 8 annas per bottle. KEMP & Co., Ld, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SOHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

BEST QUALITY
RUBBER TYRE
FOR

1¼" CHANNEL.....Rs. 2-4 per foot.
1½" Do. „ 1-12 „
CHANNEL SET of four Wheel..... „ 10- per set.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

IMMENSE NEW STOCK
ARRIVING EVERY FORTNIGHT.

THE
BOMBAY IRON MART.

MOOLJEE HARIDASS & CO.,

TENDERERS TO THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST AND INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF IRON AND STEEL.

ENGINEERS, Contractors and others should write to us for RELIABLE QUALITY.

FOR BUILDINGS.

Rolled Steel Beams, Angles, Tees and Galvanised, Corrugated and Plain Iron Sheets.

FOR WATER WORKS.

Cast Iron Pipes, Tees and Bends.

FOR RAILWAYS, FOUNDRIES AND OTHERS.

Pig Iron, Tool Steel, Spring Steel and Keg Steel Genuine Lowmoor, and Swedish Iron.

We are Sole Importers of "Faggot Steel" ÆB and "Sheepbridge Crown" Staffordshire Iron.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CARNAC BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN
CAKES AND FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.

Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to					Payable at death, or in				
		10 years.		15 years.		20 years.	15 years.		20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 6	62	4	47	1	39	12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 6	63	8	48	0	40	10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 6	64	12	49	0	41	9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66	1	50	1	42	5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74	13	57	8	49	7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MAY, 1903.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.
MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.
(2ND EDITION.)

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING,
By Post 1-2.

THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
9 YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country, will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar." Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17. POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.

TO BE HAD
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 28 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 29 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older date than one year from Re. 5 per copy according to number available. Reference charge one rupee.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line, Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

OFFICE PREMISES.

THE CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, NEW PREMISES in Esplanade Road, PART of the SECOND FLOOR is available, TO BE LET as Offices. For Rent and other Particulars apply to

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS.

Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
Rolled Steel Beams.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Wrought Iron Tubes, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
Green Street, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CABRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD cost in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. Macleod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months.....4	
„ 6 Months.....4½	„
„ 12 Months.....5	„
„ 2 Years.....5½	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debentures Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list whenever it may be ascertained on application. Absentees shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

1 LONDON BRANCH:
GRINDLAY WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

COAX THE LIVER, don't drive it; bar purgatives harm more than they help; move the Bowels by gentle means; get a Remedy that will regulate the Liver and that Remedy is POTHER'S DELLS MADONAL. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12-M ADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

NUSSERVANJI & Co.
DEALERS IN CYCLES & SEWING MACHINES
1 Church Gate Street, Bombay.
Cycles for Cash or by instalment. Cycles, Accessories of all kinds, G. & J. Dunlop and other Tyres of best quality.

TO SMOKERS.
Five Choicest Items to enjoy :—
THE ORIGINAL BRAND.
Rs. a.
U. S. PLANTERS. per Excellence, per 100 ..... 2 8
OUR "SPECIALITE" BRAND.
DAWSON'S PRIME, with Straw. per 100 ..... 1 12
ANONYMOUS CO'S CIGARETTES.
IMPERIAL. Mild, Medium size, per 100. ..... 2 10
PRINCESS. full. " " " 2 0
THE BEST BRIAR PIPES.
LOEWE'S, plain or mounted, from Rs. 2 to 6 each
THE BEST SMOKING MIXTURE.
CRAVEN MIXTURE, Mild, per ½ lb. tin Re. 1-1
Up-country orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

D. MERWAN & Co.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS and TOBACCONISTS,
42, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street
Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106
THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
Policies in some cases have been more than doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to :—
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
DURING the year 1901, 5,718 Policies were written for £2,112,102, being the largest amount of NEW BUSINESS reported by any British Life Office doing business in India.
Assets.....£8,000,000
Annual Income .....£1,313,853.
For Novel and Attractive Forms of Assurance such as Investment with Family Provision, Deferred Annuity, &c., apply to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India,
Bombay

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Established 1874.
FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the
ORIENTAL
which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.
LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.
ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.
Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
B. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,
warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinal Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietor:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £600,000
HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Kwala Lumpor, Bangkok, Batavia, Samarang, Tsaiping, Medan, Deli (Sumatra), Ipoh (Perak), Penang, Singapore, Kwala Lumpor, Bangkok, Batavia, Samarang, Manila, Cebu, (Philippines), Hongkong, Foochow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York
The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and remit for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.
FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.
JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000
HEAD OFFICE:
26 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Karrachee, Steamer Point, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden, Colombo, Mandalay, Moulmein, Zanzibar, Mombasa,
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 1 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realizing Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Ljallpore and Mooltan City.
CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances, 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "
Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 17th April, 1903.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 9,050,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.
LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
ECONOMIC PHARMACY.
HEAD OFFICE.—11, Bonfield's Lane,
BRANCH.—157, Bow Bazar St. Calcutta.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.
5 and 6 pice per dram:
CHOLERA BOX with 12, 24, 30 and 48 phials of medicines, a dropper, camphor and a guide Re. 2, 3, 3-10 and 5-5, respectively.
FAMILY BOX with 24, 30, 48, 60 and 104 phial, of medicines, a dropper and a guide Re. 3, 3-8 5-3, 6-4 and 11-8, respectively.
PHARMACEUTISTS' MANUAL, i. e., Homeopathic Pharmacopia in Bengali and English, Re. 1-4, (2nd edition).
FAMILY PRACTICE in Bengali (3rd Edition thoroughly Revised and Re-written) 180 pages (cloth), As. 8. A very useful book for family use
M. O. Fee and Postage extra.
ALLOPATHIC STORE.—203, Cornwallis St.
BRANCH.—10, Bonfield's Lane.
M. B. HATTACHARYYA & CO.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,
Superior to any Imported in India.
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
COUPE & Co.'s STEEL WHEELS
Suitable for 2 and 4 wheeled Carriages.
LOWEST WHOLESALE RATES.
FOR REGULAR CUSTOMERS.
APPLY
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
67, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India, and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 5 Annas. Coloured Map of India, revised to date, 2 Annas. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and all Booksellers and Railway Stalls.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 12.

Quotations—
2½ per cent. Consols ..... £92 5/8 = — 3 16
2½ per cent. Reduced ..... £98 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Stering ..... £108 = do
3½ per cent. Indian Enforced Paper ..... £ 65 7/8 = do

Silver—
Bar in London ..... 24 3/4 = — 1/16
Bar in Bombay ..... 24 3/8 = + 1/4
Bar in New York ..... 53 3/4 = — 1/4

Gram Quotations—
Spot cheque ..... 25-17 1/2 = unchanged
Paris ..... 20/15 = — 1/4
New York Demand ..... 4'88 1/8 = + 1/8

Discounts—
Bank of England ..... 4 per cent = unchanged
Interim Night Bank Bills ..... 3 5/8 per cent = do
Do ..... 2 5/8 per cent = do
Interim Night Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 7/8 per cent = do
Do ..... 3 7/8 per cent = do

Interest—
Day to day loans ..... 1 1/4 per cent = + 1/2
Fifty months loans ..... 3 5/8 per cent = unchanged

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 3s. 11d.
Wheat.—Club No. 1, 31 1-4 May-June. Sellers.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Guserat 33 1-4 May-June, Business done.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawapore 35 1-4 May-June, Sellers.
Rapeseed.—Brown 34 1-2 May-June. Sellers.
Tone quiet.
Linseed Sold 42 1-4 May-June. Business done.
Tone firmer.

In Liverpool—
Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester strong. Total sales 20,000. Spot 5'92 plus 12. Sold on speculation and for Export 8,000. Imports 15,000. Arrivals closed feverish.

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.
5'67	5'65	5'63	5'63
+7	+6	+6	+6
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5'76	4'76	4'77	4'78
+6	+6	+5	+6
Jan.-Feb.			
4'75			
+6			

In New York,—
Receipts at the Port ..... 16,000 bales.
Do. for the year ..... 7,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ..... 1,000 "
Do. do. Continent ..... 12,000 "
Mid-Uplands ..... 11·30 unchanged
Futures, month of July ..... 10'49 — 10
Do. do. December ..... 8'71 — 10

In New Orleans—
Spot ..... 11 1-16 unchanged
Futures, month of August ..... 10'80 — 33
Do. do. November ..... 8'56 — 16
Tone at close ..... quieter.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 12th May 1903 :—
Cotton ..... 12,881 bales.
Wheat ..... 43,402 cwts.
Linseed ..... 19,583 "
Rape Seed and Mustard seeds ..... 18,454 "
Gingelly seed ..... 4,319 "
Poppyseed ..... 11,705 "
Gram ..... 164 "
Groundnuts ..... 1,159 "
Castorseed ..... 9,233 "
Rice ..... 3,466 "
Myrabolams ..... 12,390 "
Cottonseed ..... "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.
Bank T. T. ..... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do ..... 1s 4 5-16d.
French France 3 do do 170
Marks 3 do do 138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 124
Shanghai 30 do do 174
Japan 30 do do 151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone irregular.
Cash .. .. Rs. 99-1
1st Settlement ... ... Rs. 99-1

Money Market—Tone steady.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 21st October 4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 16th April 6 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 21st April 5 do.
Bank of Madras do. 21st April 7 do.

SPICES.
Linseed,—Tone firm. Rs. a.
Ready 7 4
Rapeseed,—Tone steady.
Brown Cawapore Ready ... 5 12
Yellow Cawapore, Ready ... 6 0
Yellow Guserat Ready ... 6 2
Poppyseed,—Tone steady.
Ready 6 12
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready 22 0

WHEAT—Tone steady.
Soft Red Ahmedabad ..... Rs. 29 0 0
Club No. 1 ..... Rs. 30 8 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone ..... Easier.
Estimated sales 13,000
Total imports 7,000

May.-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.
5'64	5'63	5'60	5'45
—3	—3	—3	—2
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5'2	4'22	4'74	4'7
—3	—3	—3	—.9
Jan. Feb.			
4'72			
—3			

COTTON.—Tone steady. The enquiry for ready cotton one he pears of Exporters is limited, but Mills are purchasing fairly freely at current rates.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good		
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)...	177	167	160	25 May.	
Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms)...	188	179	...	do	
Mid-Punjab (M. G.)	193	177	...	do	
Dhollerah M. G.	190	182	...	do	
Khandesh M. G.	...	178	170	do	
Akola M. G.	195	186	...	do	
Khamgaum do					
Karsulja do					
Damanganm Fooljaum M.G.	199	191	...	do	
Nagpur M. G.	199	191	...	do	
Broach do	242	235	...	do	
Bhowanagar do	230	211	...	do	
Do H. G.	214	205	197	do	
S.-G. Dharwar...	...	...	232	do	
Westerns...	...	...	211	do	

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, MAY 12.
The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Sugar quiet.
Good Bhowanagar 4 8-32
The Manchester Market has been strong.
2½ per cent. Consols 92 5-8
3 per cent Rentes 98
3 1-2 per cent, Sterling Loan 108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 65 7-8
Bar Silver 24 3-4

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—There has been a brisk rise of pressure in the Punjab and at Cownpore and Jhansi, a brisk fall at Ahmedabad, Esipur, Poona, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Coimbatore and small irregular changes elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature variations from normal are very irregular. The maximum varied from 109° at Allahabad and Khandwa to 85° at Veraval, and the minimum from 67° at Lahore to 86° at Ahmedabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in many districts. Humidity has increased considerably in the Punjab and at Allahabad, Jhansi, Bhuj, Amraoti, Ahmednagar, Sholapar and Bellary!

Rain in light to moderate showers fell at Lahore, Sirsa, Allahabad, Jhansi, Nagpur, Sholapur, Bellary, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Colombo.

Weather.—Pressure on the Malabar Coast is below normal and the weather on and off the West Coast between Karwar and Cochin appears to be somewhat unsettled. The sea is still rough at Colombo.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

WHEN the farmers in an unfrequented district near Washington, Indiana, saw Lester Wratten practising steeplechasing in a running vest and short trousers, they mistook him for an escaped lunatic, and started in pursuit. Wratten ran home, changed his costume, and returned to aid the *Lunatics* in looking for the supposed lunatic. He explained at midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

DARLING—May 6, at Rangoon, of heat apoplexy, T W Darling, Esq. of Yeddahalli, Mysore, aged 49
McARTHUR—May 6, at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, William John McArthur, of Gyroe Gong Tea Estate, Toong, youngest son of the late Captain James Earl McArthur, H M's 14th Regt. in his 65th year.
ROGERS—May 1, at Chanda, Central Provinces, C A Pelham Rogers, Indian Civil Service, aged 39 30 years.
SPARLING—May 5, at the Walker Hospital, Simla, of Bright's disease, Edwin Sparling, Foreign Office, eldest son of the late Mr R Sparling, of Madhopore, and Dalhousie, Punjab, aged 51 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 26m. High water 0-50m. 1-38s. Low water, 6-36m., 7-24s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game of polo this evening at 5-15.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. Umlazi, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. to-morrow.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday regarding the death of Nathu Narayan, a Hindu, aged 25, at the Dadar Kumbharwada. The deceased who was a fitter in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway was suffering from consumption for the last three years. He often said he was tired of life and would do away with himself. Yesterday morning he was missed from his house, and on a search being made his body was found floating in a well outside. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—Before Mr. Sanders Slater at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mahomed Hajee Deccani, aged 18, was charged with theft as a servant, of gold studs, a cap and Rs. 41 in cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 120, the property of Gowrishanker Motiram, a tobacconist. The latter went for a short time out of his shop in Ghoghari Street, and on his return, missed the property and found his servant gone. The accused was convicted in this case as also in another, in which he was charged with theft of a watch and chain, the property of one Kaisin Abdulla. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment for each offence.

THE HOMELESS LEPER ASYLUM.—The committee of the Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga, beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations, etc., during the month of April, 1903 :—The late Mrs. Clara Mary Fernandez, wife of retired Assistant Surgeon M. F. Fernandez, Rs. 30; and Messrs Shah Dharshi Nanjee, Sheth Dayaram Jagjivan, Shah Ghela Vershi, Shah Dharshi Arsee, Joshi Khimjee Narayen, Shah Tokershi Mooljee, Shah Govindjee Dharmsi, Shah Kalunjee Harjani, Shah Sarvan Hira, and Shah Gowan Dhanoo, sweets.

DISPUTE REGARDING A GRAVE-DIGGER'S FEES.—Syed Mustafa Ibrahim and five others were again placed before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of causing grievous hurt to Hajee Ismail Abdulla. The dispute between the parties was regarding fees chargeable on the digging of graves in the Mahomedan burial ground at Dhobi Talao. The case was eventually adjourned in order to enable Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan, the owner of the graveyard, to effect an amicable settlement between the parties.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.—Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of a case in which Benjamin Vaz, a Goanese, was charged with causing grievous hurt to Sebastian Xavier De Souza, a steward, on the 2nd inst. The complainant was removed to the Goculdas Hospital for treatment of the injuries he had received. The Magistrate held that the assault was brutal and unprovoked, and sentenced the accused to rigorous imprisonment for seven months and fine of Rs. 100, or in default further rigorous imprisonment for two months. Rs. 50 out of the fine, if recovered, were ordered to be paid as compensation to the complainant.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.—Yesterday morning at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Wheatly charged Sitaram Jankidas, a Hindu, with cheating four persons in respect of sugar and zinc, collectively valued at Rs. 500. The accused, who is an old offender, represented himself as a broker at different places in Bombay. He induced the complainants to send the goods to a certain place promising to send the money with the coolies. He, however, took charge of the goods but returned no money. Information was given to the police who arrested the accused at Null Bazar. He pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted seven previous convictions. The Magistrate committed him to the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

MURDER AT CHINCH BUNDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. A. W. Lester, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stenson charged Yesu Krishna, a cart driver, aged 40, with murdering his wife Luxmibai. It appeared that the accused suspected his wife of misbehaviour, and they had constant quarrels with each other. Yesterday the deceased asked the accused to go to work but the latter refused to do so. The woman dragged her husband into the room, abused him, and challenged him to beat her. The accused lost his temper and assaulted his wife with a knife and a curry stone. Luxmibai died on the spot on account of the injuries she received. The case stands adjourned pending the completion of the Coroner's inquest.

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The fifty-second annual report of the Western Assurance Company for which Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company are the agents in Bombay, states that the net premiums received during the year from all departments of the Company's business amount to £708,615 1s. 1d., being an increase of £32,510 7s. 9d. over those of 1901. The net losses, including provision for those under adjustment, are £442,964 15s. 10d., being £2 005 18s. 8d. less than those of last year. The Revenue Account shows a balance of income over expenditure, available for distribution, of £50,340 15s. 2d., which has been appropriated as follows :—Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. in capital stock £24,205.-0-5; written off for buildings, furniture, and investments, £9,544-19-3, and addition to Revenue Fund £16,590-10-6.

RETIREMENT OF RAO BAHADUR PRANLAL HARKISANDAS.—An Ahmedabad correspondent writes:—By the retirement on the 15th instant of Rao Bahadur Pranlal, this city loses an able, just, and good-hearted officer and Government an experienced and trustworthy servant. After serving as Deputy Collector in Panch Mahals, Kaira, and Surat for a period of more than ten years Mr. Pranlal came here in 1898. His connection as an officer with this city and cantonment began by his taking charge of the Huzur Deputy Collector's office. Ahmedabad has grown to be a great commercial city, and it now ranks as the city next to Bombay in the presidency in commerce and mill-industry. The income tax work of a city like this must be very complicated and heavy. Mr. Pranlal was equal to the work. He revised the whole list very carefully, found out by deligent inquiry the true income of the citizens, and as a result of this enquiry he found that the well-to-do either escaped wholly or partially from this tax though liable to it while the lower classes unnecessarily fell victims to it. He remedied this evil and gave relief to the poor and lower classes by either exempting them wholly or partially from the tax in proportion to their incomes, besides his ordinary office duties, Mr. Pranlal was over-burdened with extra work also. He was secretary of the famine fund, and had ably managed a cattle camp, which was the only one then in good condition which was shown to Lord Curzon and Lord Northcote. He worked a great deal towards collecting funds for the Lady Northcote Fancy Fete to be held in aid of subscription from this city. Under his able supervision Ranchhodlal Chhotalal's dispensary for females has prospered and flourished, as he was connected with the hospital in his official capacity.

Government have by a resolution No 1478 recently appreciated his efforts by concurring with the Commissioner, N.D. who states Mr Pranlal's income-tax work in the Ahmedabad city has been exceptionally good in that the revenue has increased considerably while the number of assessees has decreased in like ratio, the obvious conclusion being that the well-to-do are assessed more in proportion to their incomes than formerly, and many who swelled the lower classes have been deservedly omitted. This indicates a sense of justice and courage in the assessing officer. Mr. Pranlal retires in a couple of months. It is hoped that Government will on this or any other suitable occasion express their appreciation of his efforts.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

KING EDWARD "A PERSONIFICATION OF THE GOLDEN MAN."

THE "Voice of India" thinks the King Emperor is a personification of the golden man : Of the three European potentates who are the cynosures of the world's eyes at the present moment, King Edward VII. of England is at once the most peace-loving and practical-minded sovereign. His autocratic Majesty of Russia not only loves peace, but wishes to persuade all other Governments to spike their guns. But much is the irony of politics that the Government of the most pronounced peace-lover causes the greatest anxiety to the nations that have any interest at least in Asia. The Kaiser has a sublime contempt for sentiment. King Edward is a personification of the golden man. With ideas as amiable and as progressive as the Tsar's, he is no visionary : With a common-sense even superior to that of his Teutonic Majesty, his accents do not ring with blood-dipped iron. No wonder he has captured the imagination, not only of Portugal and Italy, but even of France. To have brought to the lips of a French populace the cry Vive le Roi is nothing less than an achievement. The popular bias in European countries is a force which the statesman has to reckon with. By his no less cordial than earnest avowal of the friendship and admiration which we all feel for the French and their glorious traditions, His Majesty has done more to strengthen the position of England and ensure the peace of the world than years of secret diplomacy on the part of foreign offices could have done.

MR. TATA'S INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

The vernacular papers accept with thankfulness the resolution of the Government of India with regard to Mr. Tata's Institute of Science. The "Voice of India" says :—"The Government of India tells us that the delay in accepting Mr. Tata's properties for the Research Institute was due to various causes, one of them being "Mr. Tata's endeavour to nullify the transaction as an occasion for reviving the plan of a joint-family settlement." What were the other causes, for what fraction of the delay were they responsible, and who is Mr. Tata's endeavour prominently put forward? However, there is no need for the sending of cause now. The generosity of the Government is to be estimated according to its resources on the one hand, and, on the other, according to the measure of stability which it has ensured for the institution. A lakh of rupees towards the construction and equipment of the necessary buildings, and an annual grant, for ten years, of a sum which may be required to make up, together with the Mysore Grant, one-third of the current expenditure of any year, or of Rs. 50,000 if the Mysore Government makes a similar grant—these are generous concessions, for which Lord Curzon's Government should be very heartily thanked.

The "Rast Goftar" remarks : In their letter to the Bombay Government on the subject of the Indian Institute of Science proposed to be founded by Mr. Tata, the Government of India have expressed their wish to give liberal support to the scheme put forward by our enlightened Parsee citizen. The Government of India are willing, in addition to the annual grant of £ 2,000, which they have already promised, to contribute for a period of ten years, any further sum that may be required to make up, together with the Mysore grant, one-third of the current expenditure of any year.

The "Gujarati" states : The letter addressed by the Government of India to the Government of Bombay in connection with Mr. Tata's Research Institute shows precisely the stage which the project has reached, Lord Curzon's speech on the Indian Budget had already dispelled all doubts and fears that were entertained by the public about the future of the proposed Institute and the present letter makes the whole position clear. Its tone might perhaps strike some people as being less cordial and more peremptory than might have been expected. That is, however, a small matter. Mr. Tata's properties are expected to yield annually one lakh and a quarter and the Government of India and the Mysore Government are expected to contribute between them one lakh in equal parts. That will bring up the income to two lakhs and a quarter which is more than the expenditure estimated by Prof. Ramsay.

THE BOMBAY RATEPAYERS' PETITION.

Noticing the petition of the Ratepayers' Association to the Bombay Government against the operations of the Improvement Trust, the "Rast Goftar" affirms : The first thing done by the new Ratepayers Association of Bombay is that they have sent a voluminous representation to the Government in the name of the inhabitants of Bombay, complaining about the City Improvement Trust, and suggesting remedies. The memorial bristles with so many complaints that even the Government would perhaps find it difficult to remove them at once. But however they may decide to treat it both the Government and the Improvement Trust will have reasons to be thankful to the Ratepayers' Association for having set forth so fully what are believed to be the grievances of the householders in the city and its inhabitants generally. The memorial deals with the financial provisions of the City Improvement Act calling attention to the fact that the cost of its operations is mainly borne by the Municipality and asking that it might be relieved of some of its present burden.

The "Gujarati" says : The Hon. Mr. Goculdas who presided at the meeting dwelt upon some important points in connection with the operations of the City Improvement Board. The petition adopted by the assembled public covers no less than sixty printed pages and concludes with no less than thirteen prayers. The president's observations were directed to some of them. One unsatisfactory feature of the working of the City Improvement Trust is that the Board have entered upon their work without making a comprehensive sanitary survey of the city. Such a survey was highly essential to the proper co-ordination of the various schemes. This glaring omission was at one time the subject of frank and severe comment in the Corporation. But the Board consider themselves above all instruction and above all correction. The Trust is being worked as a department of Government and the Bombay Government also have turned a deaf ear to all complaints.

THE INDIAN CRICKET TEAM TO ENGLAND.

The "Gujarati" remarks : The thanks of Indian cricketers are, specially due to the "Bombay Gazette" for the keen interest it has taken from the beginning in the scheme for sending a team of native cricketers to England next year. Our contemporary was, we believe, the first to give publicity to the idea and encourage its promoters. The scheme, we are glad to learn, is making satisfactory progress and in the absence of any unforeseen difficulties, or to result in gratifying success. Mr. Alcock, secretary to the Surrey County Cricket, is ready to assist the team in every way and Lord Harris and others have promised their sympathy and support. The financial difficulties have not yet been wholly overcome. But there are fair chances that they will be surmounted with the co-operation of native princes and wealthy Indians who are lovers of the noble game of cricket.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. D. BALDUINO.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian s. s. D. Balduino, Captain O. Canepa, leaving for Europe on the 15th instant morning. Saloon passengers are requested to be present at the Victoria Dock No. 3 Shed at 10-15 a.m. for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers and native servants will have to be present at the Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station at 7 a.m. with all their baggages and kits.

FOR ADEN—Captain Hombie T Lister

FOR PORT-SAID
Mr Alexiadis — Mr and Mrs Mangana

FOR VENICE—Mr F T Kuhnel

FOR NAPLES
Capt A M De Silva Mrs and boy — Lady Galhardo and daughter Mr E Galhardo
H E Colonel Galhardo, Governor General of Portuguese India — Mr D Lombardo (from Aden)
Capt Matteo Cordeiro — Mr Vergara (from Aden)

FOR GENOA.
Mr and Mrs Abrecht — Mr and Mrs J M McKenzie
Mrs Adie — Mr F McCormack
Mr F G Boyts — Miss A Moran
Mrs F Carleton and 3 children — Rev F Nanai
Mrs Carleton — Mr M Nanavar and 2 boys
Mr and Mrs D Chumior — Mrs G W Noel and 2 children
Mr W H Davies — Mr and Mrs G Olcese
Mr and Mrs D Aroy Mariott — Mr Dathie
Mr Dathie — Mr J N Pal
Rev G Eckert Mrs and 3 children — Rev G Paternori
Mrs G Adams Fisher — Rev J B Pinson
Mr R N Fattealy — Mr G Price de Sacne Mrs and boy
Lieut Col J L Van Geyzel and Mrs — Mr Pryde Mrs and boy
Miss Van Geyzel — Mr T C Roberts Mrs and infant
Mr and Mrs H M Gibbs — Rev Q Sani
Mr and Mrs G Greig — Mr Shakespeare
Mr W Greig — Mr P Soutter
Mr Hagberg Mrs and 2 children — Mrs Soutter
Mr M C Hamilton — Mr Stans Mrs and 2 children
Capt F E Hardcastle — Doctor E Suter
Mrs Kaudinya and 2 children — Mr Suter (Junior)
Master Kaudinya — Mr Town
Major and Mrs Kingsmiller — Mr T Valerie
Mr K E Mesani — Mr G Walton
Miss Wiseman

FOR NEW YORK.
Mrs B S Ashton and infant — Mrs E Tucker
Miss C Kalamasse — Rev R M Wood and 3 children
Miss L M Sprague

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Zoroaster, 2,323 tons, Captain J Ewan, sailed yesterday for Tuticorin and Pinang, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lodiana, 2,123 tons, Captain R H Coope, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kistna, 2,284 tons, Captain D L Nielson, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 9 cabin and 55 deck passengers.

THE steamer Spitzhead, 2923 tons, Captain John Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 2nd May, with a cargo of coal. During the early part of the voyage she experienced strong southerly wind and sea, off Ceylon, the wind changed from S to N.W., steamer with high choppy sea, thence to Bombay fine weather. She spoke the ship Braeloch of Glasgow, and wished to be reported all well.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Clive	Comdr Hewett	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Comdr McArthur	R I M
H M S Magpie		Torrent-ship
H M S Abyssinia		Torrent-ship
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	R I M

FOR THE HILLS.

OUR WOOLLEN SUITINGS,

ALL WOOL BLANKETS,

SERVANTS' CLOTHING

And HOSIERY.

Samples and Lists on application.

WE

MANUFACTURE

EVERYTHING WE SELL.

No German or other imported

Yarn used by us for either

Weaving or Knitting.

COMPLETE SUITS

CHOLERA BELTS.

A **NECESSITY** OF

THE HOT SEASON.

TUSSAH SERGES,

Specially woven to stand HARD WEAR and frequent WASHING, Rs. 1-8-0 PER YARD, 27 inches wide.
Send for SAMPLES.

A Constituent Writes :—

"A short time ago, a packman with TUSSAH "SILK for sale came to the verandah. It occurred "to me to test the threads under the microscope, "the result was not silk but cotton.

"Two days later another cloth merchant with "goods on which was the Dhariwal ticket, presented "himself. At once I put the threads of each piece "under the microscope.

"It is due to you, seeing the test was a casual "one to say that the fibres WERE WHAT IS "STATED."

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

STOP! THINK AND CONSIDER.

WHAT we offer you, SECURITY in your homes; Immunity from thefts. The circumvention of Rambux. All these blessings "on airth" are contained in a suite of our Domestic padlocks. Six in number, four Lever, solid brass, steel shackles, imperial guard. Each having a non-interchangeable key, and the suite a Master Key in duplicate to pass all. Absolutely proof against picks and tampering. Price Rs. 10 only.

Apply to

J. H. JOHNSON & Co.,

Pioneer Lockworks, Aligarh, N.-W. P.

CORSTORPHAN'S HOTEL, SIMLA.

ON THE MALL FACING THE SNOWS.

Opposite His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Residence.

WITHIN five minutes' walk of the Church, Town Hall and Post and Telegraph Offices, Married Quarters — Bachelors' Block — Billiard Table — Tennis Court.

For terms and particulars please apply to

NORMAN CORSTORPHAN,

MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR.

Late Manager Hotel Metropole, Simla, 1899 to 1903.

DRINK BEST CYCLONE TEAS.

IN THREE LABELS: YELLOW, BLUE, RED

ALSO SMOKE

PIN HEAD AND OLD GOLD

CIGARETTES.

on which Prizes are given away as

GOLD FILLED,

SILVER, NICKEL WATCHES, &c.

For full particulars, apply to

MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,

TEA MERCHANTS & GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,

198, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as to Clearing and Forwarding Barrazes, &c.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s 3-32d. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within these given both for demand and six months Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Re. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Re. 2

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

CLEARANCE SALE

OF

BICYCLE ACCESSORIES.

LAMPS.—Holophote, Rs. 6; Crown Lamps, Rs. 3; Kinglet, Rs. 5; Pathfinder, Rs 3; Liberty, Rs. 3; Bright Light, Rs. 4; The L. M. C., Rs 4; King Holophote, Rs. 6; Invicta, Rs. 2; Michrophote, Rs. 3; Sim lex, Rs. 2.

OIL.—Midnight Sun Burning or Lubricating Oil. per tin Annas 4.

BELLS.—King of Bells, Baby Bell, L. S. D. Bell, The Bristle, Electric and other Bells, Re 1; all round.

TOE CLIPS.—Re 1 each, The Courier, The Toura,

TROUSER CLIPS.—One Anna per pair.

SADDLES.—Ladies and Gent's Esmond, Christys and Brookes, Rs. 6 each.

And a Lot of other useful CYCLE ACCESSORIES at any price.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

AN USEFUL ADJUNCT TO THE SPORTSMAN'S KIT.

SPORTSMEN and OFFICERS on Active Service should have a SUIT made of our *Genuine* KOSSA SILK, for it is Thick, Soft, Cool and Washing. A piece of 7 yards by 54 inches sufficient for two Suits for Rs. 14 Cash or V. P. P.

N. C. BANERJEE & Co.,

Benares Cantonment.

JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS

PIANOS.

S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS

PIANOS.

S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

COLLARD & COLLARD

PIANOS.

S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

RUD. IBACH

PIANOS.

S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

The Celebrated

KNAKE

PIANOS.

S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

The best selection of first Class Pianos in India

SPECIAL TERMS

for Cash or Monthly Payments.

S. ROSE & Co.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

OLD PALLONJI'S

ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL, LONAULI.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated on the top of a Hill. It is open to the breeze on every side. It commands a magnificent view of all the Ghauts around Lonauli is cooler than Khandala. The distance from Khandala to Lonauli is only 10 minutes by Train.

Only two miles to Karli Caves. Lohargar, six miles from Lonauli, is a Hill Fort formerly used as a State Prison by the Peishwas. Lonauli is famous for picnics—at Sakal Pathar, a famous shooting ground, distant 8 miles from Lonauli.

For further particulars apply to the

PROPRIETOR,

Conveyances always ready.

THE

BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,

9-11, MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous Diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE EDITORIAL AND COMMERCIAL OFFICES OF THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*

Have been removed and located together in the same Block as

REUTER'S TELEGRAM OFFICES

(NEXT MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS).

ADVERTISEMENTS AND ORDERS FOR PRINTING

WILL BOTH BE RECEIVED AT

THE GENERAL OFFICES,

REUTER'S BUILDING,

ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1903.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

MR. CALDWELL, M.P., who severely criticised the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company in the debate on the Post Office Vote on Tuesday, is our visitor of eighteen months ago. Mr. Caldwell found that steamer service was not dove-tailed in from port to port as he imagined, and in consequence he fell foul of the P. and O. against whom he threatened dire vengeance. He had to wait a long time for his opportunity, but he had nursed his wrath and roused Mr. Austen Chamberlain to reply—not apparently to defend the P. and O., so much as to justify the Post Office. As was said of him not long ago, whatever Mr. Caldwell talks about he talks about with all his strength and always at undue length. His criticism of the P. and O. does not seem to have been any exception to the rule since Reuter does not send us a solitary sentence to indicate the line he adopted. However he had his revenge, and the further gratification of hearing the Postmaster-General declare himself in favour of greater speed and lower prices—two desiderata contemplated with satisfaction, though not with any great measure of confidence, by the Anglo-Indian public. Although the Postmaster-General prefers to send the mails in British ships he is prepared to utilise the Siberian Railway. Government is now communicating with the authorities with a view to a trans-Siberian service to Peking and the Far East, and if it can offer a regular and speedier service the Post Office would be obliged to use it. "Much virtue in your 'if'," the trans-Siberian Railway could only affect the mails to China and the Far East—a mere handful even if a regular and speedier service were offered. It could not in any way concern Australia or India, so that we cannot recommend any prospective traveller to defer booking his passage until the Siberian Railway authorities are ready; better far wait until the Indian and Russian lines are linked up via New Chaman and Kandahar, Khushk and Merv, a connection by the way we shall see made perhaps as soon as the Baghdad Railway. The Siberian "train de luxe," however, is a vast improvement on anything we have in India, faulty though it may be. But the journey from Moscow to Irkutsk occupies nine days, for the maximum speed is approximately seventeen miles an hour. Even if the mails went by that route passengers would not. Imagine nine days in a railway train, even though the through fare from London to Shanghai be under £34.

Years must elapse before the Siberian line can carry a train at an appreciably greater speed than to-day, for the rails laid down are far too light to admit of accelerated traffic. They have been found too light even for the traffic which they must now perforce bear. The present weight is merely a little over sixteen pounds to the foot, and as the ballast is only earth or sand and the rails merely spiked to the sleepers, to quote a traveller who wrote of his experiences on the line, the trains leap off the track like squirrels. Still the work of laying down heavier rails is about to begin if it has not already, and the line terminating at Port Arthur will, with its connections, measure 7,370 miles, or thereabouts, to Havre. If Russia and India would but join (with the Amir's permission) across Afghanistan, we might let the question of a Euphrates Valley Railway slumber for ever. Merv to Kushkinski post, thence to New Chaman, sixty miles north-west of Quetta, thence to Sukkur and Ruk junction, and from there either to the Punjab or to Karachi. If Kushkinski Post and New Chaman were connected by railway, a distance of 438 miles, without any new line whatever being constructed by either Russia or India, the distance from London to Karachi by rail, including the short sea passages of the channel and the Caspian is calculated by M. Paul Lessar at 4,716 miles and the time of the journey seven and a quarter days—via London, Calais, Berlin, Alexandrovo, Warsaw, Rostof, Petrovsk, Baku, Krasnovodsk, Merv, Khushk, Chaman, and Karachi. But England and Russia will never be sufficiently friendly, nor the Amir sufficiently complacent to admit of this scheme being carried through. So we do not imagine any one need attach any very urgent importance to Mr. Austen Chamberlain's threat or imagine that his hope for greater speed and cheaper rates will be realised by way either of one railway or the other.

Sir Thomas Sutherland doubtless anticipated some such debate as that which took place on Tuesday when he incited his letter on the subject of the Baghdad Railway. He was bold enough, he said, to conceive that when the proposed railway was made the sea-route would still be the mail-route to the East. The presumption set forth as to the saving to be effected by this land line rests apparently on the assumption that ten years hence the mail transit by sea will be exactly what it is to-day, according to the present postal time-table—namely, 14 days and 14 hours. But he would point out that all mail contracts with which the P. and O. Company are concerned are based on the performance of the slowest and not of the fastest ships employed, and the postal table does not do justice to the service which is actually carried out. The latest steamers perform the work regularly in a little over thirteen days, and, at the same time, they have not infrequently to be slowed down so as not to arrive at an inconvenient hour for the transaction of business and the landing of passengers. The service, as Sir Thomas said, is superior to that required by the present contract. But it can be improved upon if that improvement be demanded. The Postmaster-General desires greater speed and he can have it. It is not every voyage that the Caledonia, for instance, requires five full days to cover the distance from Aden to Bombay. The new contract will give us probably a Thursday mail arrival, and that can be undertaken even if the present steamers are employed. Sir Thomas maintains that it will not be found advantageous to transfer the mail service from the British flag to a foreign Railway. His appeal to the patriotic instinct was not wholly disinterested. But there was more in it than appeared on the surface. Had British shipping been fostered as it ought, the Perpoint-Morgan combination would never have been heard of; nor should we have had the mortification, nearer to hand, of seeing the carrying trade transferred bodily to the ships of the foreigner. To go from the Straits Settlements to Borneo—from one British possession to another, the traveller must proceed by a steamer of the North German Lloyds and by the same from Singapore to Manila, Singapore and Bankok, or North Borneo, and the Philippines, while the whole of the local carrying trade is under the same flag. It is a very simple matter to employ the foreigner instead of vessels under our own flag, but if Government wishes to develop the imperialistic idea it must dally with the foreigner as little as possible.

COTTON GROWING IN THE EMPIRE.

A good deal has been heard lately of the scheme which a Lancashire Association of manufacturers have set on foot with a view to the establishment within the confines of the British Empire of an extensive scheme of cotton cultivation. It has for a long time been patent that means would have to be found whereby the English manufacturer could escape the thraldom of the American cotton grower and financier, a thraldom which at times threatens to kill the Lancashire industry altogether. The British maker has no chance of competing on equal terms with the cotton manufacturer of America so long as he has to submit to the manipulations of the market in the raw material which place him at such a serious disadvantage, and the logical solution of the problem is obviously to look for other sources of raw cotton. India cannot supply this need. Although the long staples of America have been grown with a fair amount of success here there is but little hope that for a long time to come the ryot will be able to supply in sufficiently large quantities the fine and medium grades which are so essential to the Lancashire industry. And then, again, it would certainly not be to the interest of Lancashire that India should grow the higher grades of cotton. Did she do so, very serious competition would immediately arise between Indian looms and those of Lancashire in the market of manufactured cottons, and it is to be presumed that the British industry would suffer still further injury. Experiments have been made in Egypt with good results, and in the Soudan cotton has been grown and has fetched from 2d. to 2½d. per lb. as compared with 8d. per lb. paid for the Egyptian commodity and 5½d. for American. This is ample proof that the Soudan as well as Egypt can grow the required staple. In the West Indies, too, success has been obtained in experiments which have already been made, and there is every hope that that part of the Empire will eventually be a productive source of the raw material. But the region to which those who are interested in this experiment look for most success is the West Coast of Africa. The promoters of the enterprise are dealing liberally with the native populations engaged in the new industry, and the undertaking will certainly not prove unsuccessful on account of neggardliness in expenditure. At the present time the effects of the experiment are not greatly felt, if at all, in the American Cotton market, but every additional bale of cotton of the proper standard of quality which is produced within the British Empire will undoubtedly lead towards the end for which the Association is striving. The experiment cannot effect the Indian industry or the Indian market one way or the other. Happily the undertaking does not encroach upon Indian interests so long as it tends to the production of a grade of cotton which at present, at any rate, is not produced in India. Although the interests of English and Indian manufacturers very often clash, there seems to be no reason why this particular enterprise should not be followed with unsophisticated interest in India.

THE TROLLEY CAR SYSTEM IN AMERICA.

In America, at any rate, the locomotive is doomed. This is the conclusion of Mr. Samuel E. Moffett, who has been describing the progress of the electric trolley system in an article written for a current magazine. The development of the trolley car system in America has been truly wonderful. In Massachusetts last year four times as many passengers were carried by electric cars as on the steam roads. The electric mileage of the State has increased by from 9 to 18 per cent. On the other hand a tendency to decrease is to be observed upon the railways. Whereas in 1901 the increase in respect of the trolley car systems of the State was 242·7 miles there was a decrease in the length of the railroads of 1·37 miles. And this tendency of the electric car to displace that driven by steam is not only limited to passenger traffic; the electric freight service is very rapidly becoming an extremely profitable undertaking, and there is reason to believe that in a very short time the steam railroads will feel the competition of the electric car very seriously in this respect also. Goods can be sent cheaper than on the railroads, the conveniences are greater, and nothing is so small as not to be worth the while of the electric car to carry. For the conveyance of agricultural stock nothing could be more comfortable than the arrangements which are now made. Mr. Moffett says the electric railway secures the patronage of the farmer, because it looks after their convenience. "There is no troublesome red tape about the trolley freight system. The Cleveland and Eastern Railway, for instance, handles milk on its forty-mile line at a uniform rate of two cents a gallon for any distance. A twenty cent ticket is handed to the conductor for each ten gallon can. The conductor punches the tickets, passes them on to the office, and the company returns the empty cans free." People associate with the tram car discomfort and over-crowding, but there is none of this on these American lines. Nothing could be more luxurious than the modern inter-urban electric parlour car, with its finish of African figured mahogany, its marquetry decorations, its individual spring seats, and its smoking compartments, with chairs upholstered in blue plush to match the carpet and draperies. Americans are even beginning to use the electric trolley for their funerals. There is a car in Cleveland which is in constant use for this purpose. So great is the demand for it, indeed, that the Company propose to build another and much larger car to cope with the emergencies of the future. There seems to be little doubt that Mr. Moffett is right and that the steam railroads of America are doomed.

IRRIGATION IN AUSTRALIA.

THE question of irrigation in Australia is in many respects quite as pressing and important as it is in India. The long series of dry years which have proved so distressful to the farmer bring home to him year by year the growing need for artificial water supplies. But in some respects the difficulties that have to be surmounted in arriving at supplies of water in the parched districts, sweltering under years of drought, are greater than they are in this country. Around Adelaide where the question of irrigation has been discussed very frequently of late, it has been found that subterranean waters exist in abundance. The difficulty is to reach the hidden source, and it is to be feared that the attempt would have been given up in sheer despair had it been made in India. In one instance a bore had to be sunk to a depth of 250 feet, and even then the element concealed itself beneath an armour of stubborn rock. When after patient and persistent boring the water was reached, a plentiful and abundant supply of the precious fluid gushed forth. The supply, indeed, appeared to be inexhaustible. From this particular well it is found that with the aid of powerful pumps from twelve thousand to eighteen thousand gallons can be distributed hourly over the soil, and the process can be continued day after day without any apparent domination of the stream. Immense possibilities are held out to the Australian agriculturist by these discoveries. Where once were nothing but parched and arid stretches of waste land will soon be thriving and flourishing farms. Where once the farmer was ready to give up in despair unprecedented prosperity will rule. The machinery employed for the boring of the well consists of three sections of iron tabular casing, which vary in length and diameter, an eight horse power oil engine, and two centrifugal pump, one being capable of 800 revolutions a minute and the other of 1,400. These pumps can raise 18,000 gallons an hour. The cost of a typical installation was £1,200. This, of course, would be entirely prohibitive in this country, but the mere discovery of water under any circumstances is likely to prove the salvation of this district of Australia. A commission has been appointed in Victoria, and it is likely that in the immediate future steps will be taken to deal extensively with the question of irrigation. The question of the cost is not considered a drawback in Australia in view of the benefits derived as the result of the outlay.

THE KHYBER RIFLES AND THE AFGHANS.

THERE is no truth in the report of there having been a fight in Khyber in which some of the Khyber Rifles were killed. The incident which has given rise to this story is as follows. In consequence of the Afghans having been crossing into British territory and interfering with the inhabitants some sixteen miles north of Lundikotal, Major Venour, the Political Agent in Khyber, and the Officiating Commandant of the Khyber Rifles, proceeded about ten days ago with some of his corps to the place in question, and beat the bounds to make it plain where the British territory extends. He was sniped at by some villagers from across the river, but no one of the party was hit. The Afghan Agent at Dakha has since sent to inquire into the matter.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, Mr. T. W. Cuffe expressed surprise that the residents of Malabar Hill, who were required to consume filthy water from the lakes, did not refuse to pay the water rate. He thought that the question of a good supply of wholesome water had been allowed to drift on from time to time without anything being done to remedy the defects. He regretted that the ratepayers did not protest in an emphatic manner regarding the matter.

THE following telegram from his Majesty's Commissioner, British Central Africa, has been received by the Agent General, African Protectorates, Bombay:—"It is rumoured that a great many Indians are leaving for Chinde hoping to be able to work for Central Africa Railways. Please inform proper authorities there is no prospect of employment on railways or elsewhere in Protectorate."

ORDERS have been issued that the monsoon forecast prepared by the Meteorological Department is again this year to be regarded as a confidential State document, and the usual precautions are to be taken to prevent publicity. As a contemporary remarks, the popular estimation in which this annual production has come to be held is not such as need prompt anyone to protest against the new policy of concealment. But that confidential report is sure to find its way to the less scrupulous press. Government orders documents and so forth to be kept secret. But they never are. The contents of documents sealed and kept under lock and key till a given date and hour are invariably known in the bazaars a day or two in advance.

FIFTEEN hundred copies of Mr. Robertson's Report on railways have been printed, and the Report will be widely circulated for opinion.

OUR Quetta correspondent reports a serious outbreak of genuine typhus fever among the Afghans of Baluchistan; the outbreak is attributed to wet weather.

A QUESTION at present under consideration is whether the tonga service between Kalka and Simla should be continued in part after the new railway is opened. The question involved does not concern passengers, for whom tonga accommodation will cease to be provided after the railway starts running but the mails. According to present intention the railway trains will not run at night, whereas the mails tongas have been in the habit of running regularly all night as well as all day. Thus a letter posted in Simla in the evening would be carried away by the tonga the same night, and would reach the plains before daybreak, whereas, in the case of the railway, it would not be despatched from Simla until drawn the following morning. There is also the question of maintaining reserve communication by road, for mails at any rate, for a year or two in view of the possibility of a breakdown on the railway. Even the tonga road, which has been open for half a century, is exposed to occasional serious landslips after heavy rain, and it can hardly be hoped that the new railway line, before it has had time to consolidate will be altogether immune from such mishaps.

WHERE MEN AND WOMEN MEET.

SOME OF LONDON'S MIXED CLUBS.

IT is said that Columba, the saint of Iona, would have no cows about his monastery, because where there were cows there were sure to be women, and where there were women there was sure to be mischief. Had the good man lived nowadays, his morning paper would have corrected these severe notions. Women stand everywhere side by side with men, to their reciprocal advantage. They need not intrigue behind the scenes, become the favourites of kings and ministers, or buy votes with kisses, they are rapidly realising for themselves the old cry of the French Revolution, Liberty, Fraternity, Equality. And one of the signs of the times is the mixed club. These clubs are not numerous, and like all pioneers, they are strongly individualised. There is the gymnastic club, the educational and reflective club, the enthusiastically political club, and the wildly revolutionary club.

I have just been making a round of these institutions (writes a representative), of the "Daily News" and first I called at the New Reform Club, in Adelphi-terrace, founded by the late Mr. P. W. Clayden as a home for the Liberal Forwards. The name was afterwards changed in deference to the views of some advanced Radical members. The principal room is the reading room.

THE STRENUOUS LIFE.

It is spacious and has a sunny aspect, with a view over the Embankment. Though comfortable, the whole air of the place and furniture is severe and strenuous. Work for the night is coming, seems to be echoed from every corner. A handsome dining room suite covered in red leather partly fills the room, there are reading tables here and there, and a bust of Gladstone stands appropriately in the centre of a large table covered with newspapers, periodicals, and pamphlets of the advanced political type. A photograph of the great leader walking out of a friend's Gothic doorway, with umbrella and top hat, hangs in one fireplace recess, and a rhetorical picture of Cobden in the other.

Yes, we are all political workers, said a lady member of the committee, and most of our women belong to the Women's Liberal Federation; we make much of the suffrage, you know.

There is a drawing room, and a rather pleasant smoking room, and a secretary's office, but everything is fitted up with an eye to business, and entirely devoid of superfluities. Moreover, some say, it is the most deserted club in London, in spite of the social feature of afternoon tea. Certainly the lady interviewed and I had the reading room and a large fire to ourselves. But the club is a hive of industry, and the work of bees is mainly out of doors!

Then there is the Sesame Club in Dover-street, Piccadilly. "Sesame House," the well-known institution in Acacia-road, St. John's Wood, for the training of ladies in housekeeping, and the development of Froebel's system, is a meritorious work of the Sesame Club in its more serious days. This Club was formed in 1895, and grew out of a desire for a meeting place of some members of the "Parents' National Education Union." At first a flat was taken in Victoria-street, and the subscription was two guineas, husband and wife or any two members of the same family being admitted for the one subscription. After eighteen months the Club removed to their present premises in Dover-street, and signalised their change of abode by fighting and winning an exciting lawsuit about the drainage.

MORE LUXURY AND LESS ENTHUSIASM.

At first, it seems, the members were all seriously and earnestly interested in education. But alas, for the changes of time! In their present handsome and luxurious home, where everything seems arranged for the pleasant relaxations of social life, the study of education holds a subsidiary place. There is nothing to suggest the ideal of plain living and high thinking. From end to end the house is tastefully, luxuriously furnished, softly carpeted and cushioned and upholstered, exquisitely lighted, and served by a small army of boys in buttons, and quiet maids "got up in white linen, regardless!"

However, the club still keeps its educational interests alive in a permanent form by the election of fifty teachers, at an annual subscription of one guinea—subscriptions being now six guineas—but the committee reserves the strictest rights of selection.

"It wouldn't do" explained a lady member, "to be merely a high school teacher; such a one would never have a chance here."

"I suppose they must have some striking individuality, and have struck out a path for themselves somewhere?"

"Yes; that is so."

"For example, if a teacher were firmly convinced, it was highly important, children should learn to stand on their heads, she might be elected?"

"Yes, certainly, if the committee could be brought to respect her views."

The club membership now numbers twelve hundred, and there is plenty of intellectual life in it; but it is desired that feeling should remain on a seemly level, so politics and religion and "things over which people lose their tempers" are not discussed.

"We are essentially respectable," said the lady member of the committee. "Most of our men are married, and we have no hot, revolutionary young men. All our young men want is good, quiet dinners."

Women, according to this lady's views, are "Anarchists born," they have no notion of rules, and a mixed club is an education for them. Men know club law, and can respect regulations, and their presence on the committees of mixed clubs is therefore valuable.

WHERE "CHARACTERS" CONGREGATE.

At Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, is the home of the Pharos Club. It has something of the nature of Barrie's suggested "institution for geniuses." "Choked full of character" was the description of the club given by one visitor. It is full of revolutionary spirits, and a debating ground of the broadest kind. Most of the members are prepared to discuss anything from the right way to construct a universe to the number of meals that should be eaten per diem. Nothing is barred discussion, and excitement is a kind of intellectual champagne. A one and the same time a gentleman will be expounding cosmic unity, another enthusiastically debating spiritualism, others will be considering the theory of affinity, and two or three ladies will talk about the latest theatre dresses and the proper relation of dress to acting. It is no uncommon thing for a few members, casually meeting, to review the whole scheme of thing at one sitting.

Yet the tone of the club is entirely genuinely kindly and pleasant; according to the prospectus it is intended as a meeting ground for "literary and artistic people and social workers, in sympathy with progressive thought." In this way it certainly justifies its existence. There is a broad, tolerant spirit, and, of course "when everybody's somebody then no one's anybody!"

The very furniture partakes of the unique character of the club; it is heterogeneous. There are Indian carpets and comfortable arm-chairs and sofas, but nothing matches with anything else. There are firm, substantial tables, and tables not to be trusted with afternoon tea without great care. There are beautiful, original etchings by Rembrandt in the drawing room, and a terrible series of drawings of nightmare description, inculcating stern moral lessons of an unknown character, in the writing room. And in this room, too, there is a portrait gallery of revolutionists in thought and action all posing amiably side by side, who would certainly have met thus in life—Luther, Ruskin, Mazzini, Stepniak, Tolstoy, Daniel, O'Connell, Karl Marx being among the number.

Many artists, novelists, actors and actresses, poets, politicians, and musicians are numbered among the members of the Pharos Club, and has a vigorous internal life. Rules are reduced to a minimum, and consequently if is only as for thoroughly well-bred people.

The Bath Club in Dover-street and Bolton-street, which was erected and furnished at a cost of £80,000, is for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen interested in the gentle arts of golf and gymnastics. All sorts of baths are provided from the douche to the Turkish, and there is a gymnasium and fencing gallery. There is the club hotel accommodation on a handsome scale including a billiard room, card room, and the dining room. Also at the house in Berkeley-street there are thirty-six bedrooms, some of which are let to gentlemen members by the year.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

STATE ENTRY INTO EDINBURGH.

A COURT AT HOLYROOD PALACE.

LONDON, MAY 12.

Their Majesties the King and Queen made their State entry into Edinburgh to-day.

A large number of troops and immense crowds lined the nine miles route from Dalkeith to Holyrood Palace where a Court was held for the first time in eighty years.

THE BULGARIAN TROUBLE.

SITUATION AT MONASTIR.

MASSACRES IN THE STREETS.

The foreign Embassies have called the attention of the Porte to the situation at Monastir, where intense bitterness prevails against the Bulgarians, twenty-five of whom were recently killed in the streets by the populace.

The Embassies now urge that measures be taken to prevent further massacres.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

DISESTABLISHMENT OF FEMALE INSTITUTIONS.

The French Government will introduce next week a Bill for disestablishing 400 female religious orders possessing 2,000 public girls' schools; the suppression of which will involve State expenditure of two millions sterling.

THE TRANSVAAL LOAN.

£2,000 NECESSARY FOR ALLOTMENT.

It is officially announced that no allotment of the Transvaal Loan will be made to any application under £2,000, and that applicants for that amount and upwards will receive about 2·6.

THE FRENCH IN ALGERIA.

A PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, MAY 12.

Owing to recent attacks made on posts and caravans in the Southern Oran Province France is sending a punitive expedition against marauders, and it is stated will utilize her Treaty right to pursue the marauding tribes across the Moorish frontier.

THE MOROCCO INSURRECTION.

TETUAN CLOSELY BESIEGED.

CRITICAL SITUATION.

Tetuan is now closely besieged by ten thousand tribesmen.

The position is critical.

A steamer reports heavy firing on Monday night and houses burning on the outskirts.

A steamer with 120 troops on board has left Tangier for the scene.

THE LASCAR QUESTION.

THE MAIL CONTRACT.

In reply to the notification from the Australian Postmaster-General that the commonwealth will not become a party to any future mail contract involving steamers carrying coloured crews, Mr. Chamberlain has informed the commonwealth that Great Britain cannot prohibit the employment of coloured British labour on mail steamers.

THE NIUCHWANG SCARE.

THE "RE-OCCUPATION" EXPLAINED.

Reuter wires from Peking that he has ascertained that 500 troops left Niuchwang about the time fixed for the evacuation, but an equal force afterwards arrived.

The Lisun forts are simply used as stopping places by the forces going south and hence the report that they had been re-occupied.

NEWMARKET STAKES.

The following is the result of the race for the Newmarket Stakes :—

Flotsam	1
Rabelais	2
Gay Gordon	3

AMBULANCE WORK IN CALCUTTA.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

It has been decided by a committee, consisting of Colonel Hendley, presiding, Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, Major Pilgrim, Major Maynard, Major Vaughan, Dr. Nield Cook, and Mr. H. B. Mason, honorary secretary, to have a well regulated system of ambulance service for Calcutta. They have recommended that a complete litter with a stretcher to fit should be kept in at least twelve thanas, and recommend a litter on the principle of the Ashford litter, fitted with rubber tyres, and a Furley stretcher, which together will cost Rs. 300 in Calcutta. The estimated cost of carrying out the whole proposal will be Rs. 6,600. These appliances are strictly for use in cases of accidents and non-infectious cases. Separate arrangements should be made for infectious cases.

DEATH OF PRINCE RAGHUNATHA OF PUDUKOTTA.

MADRAS, MAY 13.

We regret to record the death yesterday evening of Prince Raghunatha Tondiman, known as Chinna Aramanai, Jagirdar of Pudukotta. He had been ailing for the past six months from a disease of the lungs. He came to Madras for treatment about a month ago. He was a cousin of the Rajah of Pudukotta, and was about 45 years of age.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS.

VACANT BISHOPRICS FILLED UP.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The "Gazette" announces that Dr. Jacob, Bishop of Newcastle, has been appointed Bishop of St. Albans, replacing the Right Reverend John Wogan Festing deceased.

The Right Reverend Arthur Lloyd, Bishop Suffragan of Thetford, has been appointed Bishop of Newcastle, and Archdeacon Bowers has been appointed Suffragan of Thetford.

[The Right Rev. Edgar Jacob, D.D., Oxon, has been Bishop of Newcastle-on-Tyne since 1896. He was born at Crawley Rectory near Winchester, on the 16th November, 1844, and is the son of the late Venerable Philip Jacob, Archdeacon and Canon of Winchester. He was educated at Winchester, and New College, Oxford, of which he was a scholar. In 1868 he was curate of Taynton, Oxon, and of Witney from 1869 to 1871. He had the charge of St. James Bermondsey in 1871-72, and was domestic chaplain to Bishop Milman of Calcutta from 1872 to 1876. Subsequently he had the charge of the Wilberforce Memorial Mission, S. London, and he was appointed vicar of Portsea, and held that vicariate from 1878 to 1896. In the meantime he was honorary Canon of Winchester; and honorary Chaplain and Chaplain-in-ordinary to the Queen. From 1876 to 1896 he was examining Chaplain to the Bishops of Winchester; he was Rural Dean of Landport from 1892-96, Proctor in Convocation for Hants and the Isle of Wight in 1896-96, and Select Preacher at Oxford in the same years. As already stated he was appointed to the Bishopric of Newcastle in 1896.

The Rt. Rev. John Wogan Festing, D.D., has held the Bishopric of St. Albans since 1890. He was born in 1837, and died, therefore, at the age of 66 years. He was the son of Richard Greendall Festing. He was educated at Bruton School, Somerset, King's College School, Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was Senior Optime, M.A., and the Wells Theological College. He was ordained in 1860 and from 1860 to 1873 was curate of Christ Church, Westminster. He held the vicariate of St. Lukes, Berwick St., from 1873 to 1878, and of Christ Church, Albany St., from 1878 to 1890. From 1887 to 1890 he was Rural Dean of St. Pancras, and Prebendary of St. Paul's. In 1890 he assumed charge of the Bishopric of St. Albans.

The Rt. Rev. Arthur Thomas Lloyd, Bishop Suffragan of Thetford, has held that office in conjunction with the Rectorship of North Creake since 1894. He was the son of the Rev. Henry W. Lloyd, vicar of Chelsey, Berks. He was educated at Magdalen College School, Oxford, and St. Edmonds Hall, Oxford. He held the curacy of Chelsey from 1868 to 1873, and was curate in charge of Wallington from 1873 to 1876. From 1876 to 1882 he was vicar of Aylesbury and from 1882 to 1894 vicar of New Castle-on-Tyne. Thus in assuming charge of the Bishopric of Newcastle-on-Tyne he will be going back to his old vicariate. As already stated he was appointed Bishop Suffragan of Thetford in 1894.

The Ven. John Phillips Allcot Bowers, who has been appointed Suffragan of Thetford has been Archdeacon of Gloucester since last year. He was born at Portsmouth in 1854, and was educated at Magdalen School, and St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he is an M. A. He has been the examining and domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Gloucester, the Prov. Grand Chaplain of Gloucester, and the Canon Missioner of the Diocese of Gloucester.]

THE UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

AWARD OF MEDALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

At a meeting of the Council of the United Service Institution here to-day, it was announced that Major W G. Hamilton, Norfolk Regiment, had been adjudged the winner of the Gold Medal Essay for the year on Military Training, and that a silver medal had been specially awarded to Captain R. F. G. Bond, R. E. It has been decided for the future to increase from five hundred rupees to fifteen hundred rupees the amount annually awarded for articles contributed to the United Service Institution of India.

P. M. O., H. M'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Sir Thomas Gallwey, Principal Medical Officer, his Majesty's Forces in India, leaves Simla to-morrow on sixty days' privilege leave.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

DECLINING MORTALITY.

The plague mortality continues to decrease. The total deaths last week fell to 20,264, of which the Punjab had 16,212, Bombay Presidency 1,243, Bengal 351, the United Provinces 1,160, and the Madras Presidency 24.

THE P. AND O. MAIL SERVICE.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVE ON THE COMMITTEE.

Sir Arthur Fanshawe, who is now at Home on leave, has been appointed by the Secretary of State to represent India on Mr. Austen Chamberlain's committee subject to the postal contracts in connection with the Peninsular and Oriental mail.

THE TILAK CASE.

RESUMED HEARING.

POONA, MAY 13.

Tilak's case was resumed before Mr. Clements to-day. Kumbhojkar's name was called, but he was not present. Mr. Kelkar, pleader for the defence, urged the Court to issue a commission for the examination of Kumbhojkar. The Court said there was no reason for a commission. A summons had been issued. Finally, the hearing was adjourned till the 10th June.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

General Wolfe-Murray has arrived in Simla and taken over the duties of Quartermaster-General.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived in Simla on Saturday, a day before he was expected, and on Monday his Excellency inspected all the offices at Army Headquarters.

When the conversion of the 16th, 22nd, and 27th Madras Infantry, now proceeding, is finished the programme for the reconstitution of the Madras Army will be complete. It will be remembered that ten regiments were selected for conversion, and of these the 2nd, 6th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 14th, and 24th have already changed their composition from Tamils, Telingas, and South Indian Mussalmans to Punjabis and Rajputs. Thirteen regiments remain unconverted, and of these the 1st, 4th, and 21st are Pioneer regiments of unquestionable efficiency, whose reconstitution was never even contemplated, while as regards the remaining ten, we are now in a position to state definitely, in order to dispel any lingering uncertainty, that there is no intention of further conversion in their case. The local recruiting resources were proved to be inadequate to supply the required stamp of men for twenty-three Madras regiments, but it is certain that these resources will not be quite ample, at any rate in the measurable future, for the thirteen regiments remaining.

THE COFFEE SHOP CASE AT POONA.

ANOTHER CHARGE OF FRAUD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 13.

As an outcome of the recent charge of cheating over coffee-shop accounts a fresh case has arisen in which Chhaganlal, the Goo masta of Messrs. Jamnadas and Company, Bankers of the Royal Artillery, Kirkee, charged Roshanali Sadatally and Gunner Welsh of forgery and fabricating false evidence, before Major Leslie, the Cantonment Magistrate.

Mr. Somawalla, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Master Pleader, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. J. D. Ghaswalla, defended the accused.

Complainant, examined, said he was managing the business of the Artillery Funds. Lieutenant Martelli was in charge of the Army Temperance Association, and as Adjutant was in charge of the coffee shop. He knew Bombardier Salis, who was secretary in the Army Temperance Association in the month of April. Bombardier Salis used to issue orders to Sadatalli. After Bombardier Salis Gunner Welsh was in charge. Gunner Welsh forged five orders, which were issued and signed by Bombardier Salis.

A large number of witnesses, including Chunilal Jamnadas, a goomasta, Quartermaster-Sergeant Grudgins, Bombardier Eldridge, Gunner Salis, the manager of the Israelite Press, and Captain and Adjutant Martelli were examined as to the manner of keeping accounts and paying cheques in connection with the coffee-shop and Army Temperance room, during which the Magistrate complained several times of the irrelevant nature of some of the evidence.

Captain Martelli said he only withheld the cheque temporarily at the request of Jamnadas. He had no objection to pay Roshanali. Orders were re-signed by Gunner Welsh. Witness said he had never seen them before. He did not look upon these orders as in any way official.

The case occupied the whole morning, and was adjourned until to-morrow.

THE BOMANJEE PETIT NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

AFTERNOON PARTY IN HONOUR OF ITS ANNIVERSARY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 13.

To-day being the first anniversary of the Bomanjee Petit Native General Library the managing committee had invited the native gentry to an afternoon party. A new feature was a fine billard table presented to the Institute by its founder Mr. Bomanjee. The guests which included the pick of the native society here were received by Dastoor Bahmanjee, Mr. Shapoorjee Chinoy, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. Manordas Tribhovandas, and Mr. Nanaerwanjee Doesabhoy. Amongst those present were Seth Bomanjee Petit and family, Mr. J. N. Tata, Dastoor Hoshang Jamasp, Nawab Imad Jung, Mr. Framjee Panday and family, Sirdar Baba Saheb Pant Sachiv of Bhore, and many more. By five o'clock the building was full of guests. Refreshments was lavishly provided. Special arrangement was made for the orthodox Hindoos. The proceedings ended successfully at 6 p.m. Great credit is due to Messrs. Nanaerwanjee Doesabhoy and Manordas Tribhovandas for the management.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

REFUNDS IN REPETITIONS.

The following letter from the Director-General of Telegraphs has been received by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in reply to representations made by them on the subject :—

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that the Director-General of Telegraphs has decided that at certain centres of foreign traffic, viz., Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, and Rangoon, refunds due on repetition messages may, in future, be made locally at the Central Office, provided that an application is handed in within three days of the date of issue of the correction memo (specimen attached). Later applications must be made, as hitherto, to the Superintendent, Cheek Office, Calcutta. I beg that you will make this generally known amongst the mercantile community in Bombay, and inform those concerned that if they will adopt form A (specimen attached) when applying for a refund and will present it accompanied by the documents mentioned therein, a cash refund will be made at once.

2. The new procedure will come into force on the 1st June, 1903.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) T. D. BERRINGTON,
For Director, Traffic Branch.

THE DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MANDALAY.

THE BAZAR REDUCED TO ASHES.

At about 3 A. M. on the 2nd instant, almost all Mandalay, at all events the vast majority of the inhabitants of the town proper, were aroused by an alarm that the Zegyo was on fire. Major Strickland, the Deputy Commissioner, was on the spot almost immediately and under his guidance the Mandalay Municipal Fire Brigade did zealous work. The fire engines and manuals were out at once and set to work. Two powerful engines were placed on the southern side of the Zegyo, on the banks of the Shwetachaung, from which water was drawn to extinguish the fire. Hundreds of feet of hose were brought in to play, and manuals were used in other parts, but the fire did its work, a steady breeze feeding the flames all the while, so that with all their hard work the Municipal Fire Brigade could not save the bazaar, although a good deal was done in the way of quenching the smouldering embers afterwards. By 6 a. m. the whole of the thatched sheds within the four walls of the Mandalay Zegyo were reduced to smouldering debris. The area destroyed by fire is three-fourths of the western portion covering some 1,080 feet by 355 feet. The other one-fourth portion is will be recollected, is the portion under construction in the plan of re-building the bazaar. Curiously enough only the other day you published a letter from me, says a Mandalay correspondent, telling you how the work of construction stood, how the contractors were hampered in their work by having to rebuild the bazaar in parts only, instead of having the whole area at their disposal, when ample space could be found for the bazaar-keepers on the side of the moat where temporary bazaars could be put up for them, whereby the bazaar sellers would not be so cramped for space, while the contractors would have plenty of room for putting up store-houses for stacking lime, bricks, timber, etc., all very necessary requirements for building work. The fact of it was that, one quarter of the bazaar area being taken up with the work of construction, virtually the whole of the bazaar sellers were crowded together in three quarters of the space they originally occupied. The mat structures were huddled close together and the abnormal heat of the weather prepared them for conflagration and once a fire broke out the place was doomed.—"Rangoon Gazette."

The chief attraction at a bazaar at Auckland, New Zealand, was a weight guessing competition, in which the competitors had to determine the weight of a fat pig. The bazaar lasted three days, but as nobody remembered to feed the animal it died,

CONGESTED BOMBAY.

A LARGER SCHEME.

A correspondent, whose signature is quite indecipherable, but which we believe to be that of an utterly harmless individual, addresses a five column letter to us, in which he offers a novel, ingenious, and wholly impracticable scheme for the improvement of Bombay—the native town in particular. Our space is much too valuable to allow of our giving more than a summary of his remarkable plans and the leisure of our readers far too brief to enable them to wade through his almost interminable maze of suggestions, even if we were to assist them by inserting a head-line, by way of sign-post, after every half-dozen lines. One of the most melancholy results of the removal of Dr. Barry's charming institution to Thana is that it has let loose upon us many of the patients suffering from that distressing malady, known to the faculty as the "cacoethes scribendi." Hence these tears—also these screads of linked unsweetness long drawn out. Pestilential congestion is an inexhaustible subject. It beats King Charles's head.

Bombay is pestilentially congested. Yesterday it was water-logged. To-morrow—but wait. Why is it congested? There is no necessity to wait for echo to answer. I will answer myself. I, Radix Magnus!

It is congested because there are railways—two railways. It would be more congested still if there were three. There may be three some day. Let us strike while the iron is hot—that is to say before there is any more iron than we find to-day. Any mathematical expert or senior wrangler who has reached the realms of simple multiplication will be able to tell us that every engine on the railway and every wagon presents so much surface resistance on a given side or end, and if that prevents so much fresh air penetrating the habitations on the other side of the railway, fifty-five trains a day of forty wagons and an engine each will prevent so much more than one would. It is the plainest thing in the world. Even if the engines made no smoke they would still interfere with the free distribution of air. Ergo railways are offensive. Railways therefore must be abolished. "If thy right eye offend thee pluck it out." A railway is much larger than the largest right eye known to science. All the more reason to cast it from us.

My friend and fellow-sufferer would convert the railway into a thoroughfare and let the houses face on to it. My fellow-sufferer is—suffering more severely than I am, without this redeeming feature that he is unable to suggest a practical remedy to the disease he has diagnosed. Pull down Victoria Terminus. Pull down the hospital. Pull down the Municipal offices. Why cumber they the ground? Raze them to the level of Mother Earth. As to the building next door—wait a little.

Turn the G. I. P. Railway into a river; not a road. The town will then be no longer waterlogged. Take away the houses, the "culs de sac," the blind alleys. Dispose of them as you did of the old walls. Where now stand these horrid houses, crowded cottages, pestilential premises, and tottering tenements, let there be sloping banks of grassy turf or turfy grass; double rows of rhododendrons, backed by wide-spreading acacias (that is if acacias do spread), then piercing pines and sighing sycamores, lilacs, laburnams, lots of them, chestnuts, cherries, and chrysanthemums. Let the banks be strewn with primroses and marigolds, cowslips and buttercups. Let the banks of that river be idyllic and let the resident of the native town with his wives and families come down and dally in the lingering twilight!

You object to the trees—grow walnuts then; if the venture must be made self-supporting. You insist that bridges and more or less level crossings would still be required. Nothing of the kind.

Here we solve another problem. Employment for the time-expired soldier. Every year the Army discharges so many men on pension. Abolish pensions and employ the men, one every fifty yards, to ferry over such decrepit persons as are unable to swim. The building next door to the Municipal Offices, concerning whose fate I left you in doubt—convert it into a boat-house and repairing shops with subterranean passages from the river, which would find its way into the harbour where the Ballard-pier now stands.

Take away the High Court and the Secretariat. Remove the Town Hall and the Mint. Abolish the Customs House. Root up the tram lines and suppress all vehicular traffic. Walking is the healthiest possible exercise, and if the city would be healthy let it walk.

Remove the Towers of Silence and turn the main tower into an ornamental tank with a fountain of bronze vultures in the centre. Dig up Sonapore and throw the space open to the sea. Let the B. B. & C. I. Railway terminate at Dadur, where, if it wishes, it may be mixed up inextricably with the G. I. P. North of that allow no bridges to remain. Over-bridges are demoralising, under-bridges a delusion and a snare. Modern science suggests captive balloons with a tow-line at either side of the rail. If vested interests insist on the line running to Bori Bunder—let it. But overhead, on piles a hundred feet high. Thus it might justify its existence by catching the monsoon rains and preventing them flooding the river. Take away the mills and factories. Give the machinery to the poor. Hand over the clock tower to the Portuguese. Do away with the Clubs where people congregate in heated atmospheres. Chain up all lunatics. Abolish the police and suppress the cycle trade.

There are alternatives—many of them not less absurd than those of my fellow-sufferer. But if you wish a city free of sickness, if you would live a healthful life and a blameless, my plan is likely to produce the desired effect; not his. I do not insist on the whole scheme being carried out in detail and forthwith. For the present—say until after the hot weather is over—I ask your leave to put the whole project before the public as one for which a prima facie case has been made out.

RADIX MAGNUS.

Colonel William Hope, V.C., who was publicly examined in the London Bankruptcy Court, stated that his assets included a claim to £39,200 against the Crown for his invention connected with shrapnel shell for rifled guns.

A special tax has had to be imposed in Cyprus for the destruction of locusts. The average cost of the year's locust campaign, according to the Consular report on the island, has been some £4,500.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday in the Corporation Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presided. There were also present Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. T. W. Caffe, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Dadachanjee, Mr. Mummohandas Ramjee, Mr. S. D. Khote, and Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Commissioner had reported for the information of the Committee that he had accepted the tender of Messrs. Esufali Abdulali and Co. at rates aggregating Rs. 2,701-15-4 plus Rs. 323-6-2 for establishment and contingencies for the work of adding two wings to the small carnivorous cage in the Victoria Gardens. The cost of the work to be met partly from the balance of last year's grant, which would be renewed, and partly from the grant for 1903-1904 for improvements in the zoological portion of the gardens.

The Commissioner's letter was ordered to be recorded.

COST OF WORK EXCEEDING ESTIMATES.

The Commissioner, in a letter of the 5th instant, said that with reference to the Standing Committee Resolution of 19th June 1901, as therein sanctioned, the work of constructing the six iron tank wagons was entrusted to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company at an estimated cost of Rs. 18,450. The total cost of the work however exceeded the original estimate by Rs. 2,730-12-0, the principal item under which the excess occurred being the shop and labour charges. This was attributed to the plates forming the body of the wagons being riveted up at 1 1-2 in. pitch instead of at 4 in. as originally estimated to allow of their being made water-tight. A small portion of the excess amount was also due to special sheets for discharging the contents of the wagons clear of the rails having to be provided to the wagons. There was evidently a mistake in the estimate framed by the Railway Company, but as the figure given by the Company was an approximate one, and there was no agreement with the Company under which they could be held liable to carry out the work within the stipulated amount, the excess must be paid. He, therefore, requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the extra amount being met from the unappropriated balance of Rs. 22,795-4-0 remaining out of the original grant of Rs. 41,300 for providing additional wagons which forms part of the opening balance of the Loan Works Budget for 1903-1904. In this connection it is only fair to the Railway Company to point out that their estimate for the construction of the first lot of 90 wooden wagons and 6 brake-vans amounted to Rs. 2,42,700, and they charged only Rs. 2,00,630-12-0, giving the Municipality the full benefit of the saving of Rs. 42,039-4-0.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation for sanction.

THE HIGH COURT AND SEWER GAS.

The Commissioner reported that, in order to abate the nuisance complained of to the neighbourhood of the High Court from an escape of sewer gas he had sanctioned the construction of a 9-inch cast iron vent shaft, 50 feet high, on the road near the Elphinstone College at an estimated cost of Rs. 762.

It was resolved to record the letter.

THE QUALITY OF DRINKING WATER.

The Committee next considered the report of Dr. C. H. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer, dated 1st inst., in which that officer stated: There was an increase in the amount of vegetable matter in solution in all the waters as compared with the preceding month. The sample of water from the Tulsi Lake taken on April 20th showed no increase of vegetable organic matter in solution as compared with that found in March; but another sample taken on April 27th shewed a considerable increase, the albuminoid ammonia having risen from 0·194 to 0·272 parts per million respectively. Samples of water taken from the Outlet Towers of Vehar and Tulsi Lakes were examined. The sample from the Outlet Tower of the Vehar Lake was of practically the same quality as the sample taken from the lake itself, and no decomposition appeared to be taking place in the Tower. As regards the water in the Outlet Tower of the Tulsi Lake a sample was taken on April 22nd, which showed a great increase of albuminoid ammonia the amount rising from 0·2 parts per million in the lake to 0·650 in the Tower. This water contained large quantities of algæ and vegetable debris and had a yellow colour. The yellow colour was due to the presence of iron, the amount of iron having risen from 0·05 parts per 100,000 in the lake water to 0·2 parts per 100,000 in the water from the Outlet Tower. This sample also had a slight smell and contained more free ammonia than the Lake water, i.e., some decomposition had been taking place in the water in the Outlet Tower. There is considerable difficulty in getting a sample of water from this Tulsi Outlet Tower, and it seemed probable that the sample referred to above was taken from some part where the water was stagnant and not from the real stream of water passing through the Tower, so a second sample was taken by means of a bucket let down into the main stream in the Tower. The sample thus obtained was taken from the lower levels of water in the Tower and not from the more or less stagnant water at the surface. There was a considerable difference between the two samples. This latter sample had no yellow colour or smell. It contained more algæ than the water from the lake, and slightly more free ammonia and albuminoid ammonia, but was very nearly of the same quality as the sample water taken at the same time from the Lake itself. This sample also contained a little more iron than was found in the lake water. It appears from the results of the examination of these samples from the Tulsi Outlet Tower and of the sample from the lake itself that algæ tend to collect in the Tower especially in the more stagnant surface layers and to decompose there, increasing the amount of albuminoid ammonia in the water. Iron also is added to the water from the rusted iron pipes or sluices in the Tower, but the main body of the water from the lake passes through the Tower practically unaltered. A sample of water was taken from the first air-cock along the main after leaving the Tower. In the upper part of these air-cocks the water remains stagnant, and decomposition of the vegetable matters takes place in them, and iron also is added to the water from the rusty interior of the chamber of the air-cock. The sample taken from this air-cock was collected before all this stagnant water had been driven out, and the analysis of this sample therefore shows the quality of the water in the air-cocks but not of that passing along the main undereath. In this sample the free and albuminoid ammonias were in considerable excess, and there were 0·6 parts of iron per 100,000. The sample had a deep yellow colour. Although the greater portion of such stagnant collections of water in the chambers of the air-cocks remains stationary, some small portion must enter the stream of water in the main, and as there are many such air-cocks along the line of main they must help in deteriorating the quality of the Tulsi water. The unfiltered Tulsi water is delivered at Malabar Hill at the beginning of the month had no yellow colour, but during the last two weeks the yellow colour had been remarked. The sample of unfiltered Tulsi water from the receiving well at Malabar Hill taken on April 2nd contained no free ammonia, and only 0·151 parts per million of albuminoid ammonia. It had no yellow colour, and the amount of iron in solution was less than 0·1 part per 100,000. The sample of the same water taken on April 29th had a marked yellow colour and some smell, and the free ammonia amounted to over 0·2 parts per million and the albuminoid ammonia to 0·26 parts per million. The iron also was increased to 0·5 parts per 100,000. The deterioration of the Tulsi water, that takes place every hot weather, has therefore now commenced. The Tansa water continues to be of good quality, and the Vehar water is of good quality except for the excess of vegetable organic matter in it. Although the albuminoid ammonia has increased in amount in all the waters there has been no corresponding increase in the numbers of the bacteria. As far as the bactericidgical examination of the water is concerned the quality of all the waters was good.

Dr. Dadachanjee was of opinion that previous notice should be given to the inhabitants of the exact hour at which water would be supplied in various parts of the city, so that in these days of a short supply they might know the time when they could obtain a supply of either filtered or unfiltered water.

Dr. N.N. Katrak said there were complaints of the quality of water supplied at Parel, and he thought the presence of iron no doubt gave the water an unpleasant look. Dr. Katrak ascribed the dirty state of the Tulsi water to the filters not having yet been constructed. The Health Officer's analysis showed that the quality of the water had deteriorated.

Mr. T. W. Caffe remarked he wondered why the residents of Malabar Hill who were required to consume filthy water did not refuse to pay the water rate. He thought that the question of a good supply of wholesome water had been allowed to drift from time to time without anything being done to remedy the defects. His only regret was that the ratepayers did not protest in an emphatic manner regarding the matter.

After some further discussion, the report was recorded.

The Committee, after transacting some further business, adjourned till Wednesday next.

A party of thirty shooters has raided a camp of flying foxes at Momya, Australia. The queer animals were found hanging from every branch over an area of a square mile. At least 2,000 were killed, as many as twenty being bagged in one shot.

The site of Dr. Milner's once famous but now vanished academy, situate in what is now called Stafford-street, Peckham, and in which Oliver Goldsmith served as usher in 1756, is for sale. The locality is a very sordid neighbourhood at present.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

A BOOK OF "SCOTTISH PORTRAITS."

CONCERTS AT THE ST. JAMES'S HALL.

A CHARITY ENTERTAINMENT IN PARIS.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The second portfolio of "Scottish Portraits," comprising 24 photogravures by Messrs. Annan after presentments of well-known personages in public and private collections, is no less welcome than its predecessor. The notes, artistic and historical, are by Mr. James L. Caw, F.S.A. (Scot.), Curator of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery. We cannot turn over the leaves without being impressed by the fact that these men of the 17th century lived in an un-hurrying, albeit a stirring, age, that their portraits were painted by artists, known and unknown, who had not to add the finishing touches on a varnishing day such as that which takes place this week in Regent-street. Their very names, some of them transmitted to present-day descendants, have dignity, rhythm, suggestion. Patrick Forbes, of Corse, the Bishop of Aberdeen; William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, author of the "Tragedie of Darius," born in the ancestral home of Somerled, Lord of the Isles—the ancient name enshrines the history of that kingly Gael who ruled over the Norsemen and Gaels of Argyllshire; James Hamilton, first Duke of Hamilton, represented in armour by Van Dock, and recognisable as the equerry of Charles I. in the great picture of the Louvre; James Graham, Marquis Montrose, who lives in Scottish history as the Great Marquis; Archibald Campbell, Marquis of Argyll, the gleed-eyed, known among his highland enemies as Archibald the Grim; Alexander Leslie, first Earl of Leven, who, early in the 17th century, served with distinction in the Swedish army and later commanded the Covenanting forces against Charles I.; Sir Archibald Primrose, Lord Carrington, from whose only son the Earls of Rosebery are descended; James Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrews, who, having betrayed and persecuted, was himself, murdered on Magus Moor; Sir James Dalrymple, first Viscount Stair, who returned from his refuge in Holland on board the ship which brought William of Orange to England—the portrait of Sir John B. Medina may be compared with that of the present Earl of Stair from the brush of Sir George Reid, exhibited in 1901 at the New Gallery; Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun, who proclaimed that if a man were permitted to make all the ballads, he need not care who should make the laws of a nation as we have said, the very names suffice to evoke a flood of impressions. One of the most interesting personages represented is that famous wit, William Drummond of Hawthornden, who in 1618 was visited in his lovely Scottish home by Ben Jonson. Unfortunately, the old panel by Cornelius Jonson van Ceulen in the possession of the Earl of Home after which the photogravure is made has been lamentably spoiled by repainting. It would be well we think, if in future numbers Mr. Caw substituted trustworthy for too often-recurring reliable—to say the least, it is the more robust word of the two—and, too his use of likely as an adverb although sanctioned by Scottish custom has not been accepted on this side of the Tweed. When the series of five portfolios is completed, doubtless with an index of the portraits and of the artists, the work will be one of the permanent value.

Mr. Hegedus has given an orchestral concert, in which he took the part of solo violin, and was assisted by an orchestra of seventy players, under the conductorship of Mr. Landon Ronald. Mr. Hegedus chose, among other examples of his art, Mozart's Concerto in D Major (Op. 121) for violin and orchestra. We can scarcely think that he was precisely the way in which Mozart intended his exquisite work to be given. This violinist played with determination and with certainty but it cannot really be said that he fully understood the depth and poetry of Mozart in his quiet mood. Although the "Andante Cantabile" went with clearness and emphasis, Mr. Hegedus did not in the least appreciate the real sentiment of the thing; nor in the "Rondo" of the same concerto did he disguise the fact that, for these days, as solo interpreter one has to have a very peculiar old-world sentiment before it is possible to realize Mozart in his "undress" passages of emotion quite in the high spirit. Nevertheless, the concerto was to a large extent enjoyable. Mr. Landon Ronald conducted admirably, and (even though it may have possibly seemed that his relation to Mozart was of choice and determination rather than of nature) at all points seemed to enter into the very significant orchestral feeling of the great master. Mr. Ronald is so modern a musician that, perhaps it will take him some three or four such exercises before he discovers where the genuine gold of the past lies; but there is no doubt that his Mozart playing of last night, if not warmly sympathetic was nevertheless extremely intelligent from every musician's point of view. Further, Mr. Ronald's capacity as a conductor was particularly shown in the interpretation of Sir Villiers Stanford's "Irish Rhapsody," which was extremely well played throughout, and in which the orchestra was genuinely roused to level of the musical spirit which inspired the composition of the work, a spirit of genuine vitality in the motive, and of great ingenuity in the working out. In Paganini's "Capriccio" Mr. Hegedus played with considerable power and resourcefulness, and one must add in conclusion that Mr. Ronald secured an admirable interpretation of the Prelude and Liebestod from Tristan. At the same hall in the afternoon Mr. Max Wolfsthal gave a violin recital which began with a performance of Max Bruch's Concerto in G. Miss Marguerite Tilleard accompanying on the pianoforte. We are sorry to say that the impression which Mr. Wolfsthal gave us was that he was not in may one put it so? very good form. His tone was distinctly thin, and there were moments when it seemed to us that the work ran decidedly beyond his powers. In Bach's Adagio and Fugue in Geminor he missed the grandeur of the thing entirely; in a word, we cannot conscientiously record of Mr. Wolfsthal that his recital yesterday sufficed in our mind to place him among the really great violin players of his time. Mr. Whitney few assisted vocally at the recital, and sang various songs with varying success.

A most extraordinary sight was to be seen outside the Trocadero between twelve and two o'clock on Tuesday when crowds of people were vainly endeavouring to obtain seats for the matinee organized by M. Coquelin aine to raise funds to found a home for poverty-stricken French actors and actresses. The violent struggles to get near the doors were quite unsual for Paris, and the auction for the seats in the Place du Trocadero was something that the French have never witnessed before. When M. Coquelin announced, six weeks ago, that the performance would be the finest thing of its kind ever seen, everyone was sure that he would do what was in his power to keep his word, but the matinee surpassed, both as to audience and artistes, all expectations. The immense hall was filled to overflowing, and over two thousand people were refused admission. At the ten o'clock £3 was being asked for a staponin in the gallery, and three stalls were sold to the Duchesse d'Uzes for £18. The great attraction was the re-appearance of Mme. Adelina Patti, who with but one exception has not been heard in Paris for many years back. At the same time there was no little curiosity as to how the great singer would be received for it may be remembered she was severely criticised fifteen years ago for declining to sing at a benefit given here for a certain cause in which all France was deeply interested. It was then that Patti declared that she would never sing without being paid. However, the diva has every reason to be pleased that she changed her mind, for she was the recipient of hearty cheers as she stepped on to the stage. After she had sung the Jewel Song from "Faust" there were no less than six recalls, and bouquets were thrown from, all sides. But Mme. Patti was not the only great "star" of the occasion. Tamagno sang a duet with Giannina Russ, at which the audience rose with enthusiasm, Sarah Bernhardt, Rejane, Bartet, Wyns, Coquelin, Fugere, Le Bargy, and Brasseur danced a gavotte, which was also received with deafening applause. The combination of such celebrities in a short, graceful dance, was an excellent idea, and it was thoroughly enjoyed. Verdi's "Ebro" was sung by Calve, Breval, Rose

Gems, Adèle, Hatte, Hegion and the other principal members of the Opera and Opera Comique. M. Maurice Bailly resisted and so did M. Coquelin cadet. Mme. Judic contributed two or three dainty ditties and a selection from William Tell was rendered by Parnajon, Capoul, Affre, Vaguer, Rousseliere, Lafitte and Mandelin. Then there was the ballet from La Camarilla, in which a pas seul was executed by Zambelli; and the matinee was brought to a close by a Coke Walk in which every French actor and actress of any note took part. It was a sight that is not likely to be forgotten for a very long time and the comical attitudes struck by actresses who have been seen in the deepest of Racine's tragedies were received with laughter and applause which literally lifted the roof.

What remains of the historic Lyceum Theatre in the Strand—the second of the two Lyceums—says Mr. John Hollingshead, will be brought to the hammer to-day—the day of Shakspeare's birth and death—and what the hammer begins the pickaxe will soon finish. A temple made as celebrated by a great actor, a great manager, and a great gentleman, as the ancient Lyceum Temple was made by Aristotle, will now become a mere "site" on the side of a metropolitan hill, offered for any building purpose to the highest bidder. It was opened in July, 1834 and soon after its opening its proprietors, the Arnolds, discovered that it was far more safe and profitable to be theatrical landlords than theatrical managers. They had boxed the whole theatrical compass before they came to this conclusion, and when they came to it they kept to it. A handsome rental was exacted, always payable three months in advance, the first payment to remain as a deposit to the end of the term. A further cash deposit was demanded to be lodged in the joint names of the contracting parties for repairs and redecoration; and a right to a private box for the period of the rental, and other privileges peculiar to landlords, went with the letting. If the "house" succeeded, so much the better for all parties; if not, the landlord was thoroughly protected. No capital invested in bricks and mortar returns a larger and securer landlord dividend than in theatre form. The second Lyceum had its ups and downs like all other playhouses. Demand created a supply of architects, decorators, scene painters, costumiers, actors and actresses, and even lessees, but it could not always supply the one thing needful—the ounce of sweet in the pound of sour. It could not always supply the necessary author with the play that suited the often-changing taste of the public. The pit was the acknowledged arbiter, as stalls had not then been invented. The various managements of the second Lyceum did their best for the public of their time according to their lights. Here it was that the immortal farce of Box and Cox (founded on a French original by Maddison Morton) was first produced and played as it has never been played since. The original performers were John B. Buckstone, Harley, and Mrs. Macnamara. Harley may have been what the French call a bit of a grimacier, but his instructions to Mrs. Macnamara to allow the milk to stand, as he liked the cream to accumulate, ought never to be forgotten. Buckstone equalled him with his cropped hair, when he explained that the barber, instructed to cut the ends a bit, thought he must have meant the other end.

The theatre had many brilliant tenants, the most brilliant being Charles Mathews and Mme. Vestris. Here the most celebrated stage tour de force on record was performed, the adaptation and production of Balzac's "Mercadet" in sixty hours. It was done to checkmate Benjamin Webster at the Adelphi. The book was got from Paris by the first mail on Saturday morning. The author (George Henry Lewes, working under the stage name of "Slingsby Lawrence") went into a room with several shorthand writers and transcribers, and dictated his version. It was taken down, like a speech in the House of Commons. The Englished sheets were sent on to the stage, and learned and rehearsed as they came from the writing-tables. This went on through Saturday, Saturday night, and part of Sunday. It began again Sunday night, and continued through Monday. Monday night the play was produced at the theatre, perfect. It is known as the "Game of Speculation." I was in the front row of the gallery. No other version of "Mercadet" has ever been attempted. Charles Mathew was the backbone of the whole effort and played the principal part. The extravaganzas of Planche, the invention of transformation scenes by Beverley, taste, judgment, talent, genius, and beauty—all found a home at the second Lyceum during this period. The Keeley management, hardly less brilliant, followed; to be succeeded by Charles Dillon, a dramatic diamond, if a rough one, and the introduction of J. L. Toole and Marie Wilton in combination. Then came Fechter, the finest romantic actor of his time, who was equally distinguished as a manager. He showed his judgment by engaging Miss Kate Terry, then the head of a most remarkable family. The Bateman regime led up to the advent of Henry Irving, who has endowed the second Lyceum with a reputation that will never die, and though it consolidated his own fame and made the whole theatrical profession, as a profession respected. The building from which Sir Henry Irving has been evicted like a rebellious Irish tenant must have been peculiarly rotten in its construction. It was not condemned for want of tinkering by its most distinguished tenants. Fechter spent £15,000 over it in structural alterations, and Sir Henry Irving £65,000, making a total of £80,000. This, and more, is now to be brought to the hammer and the pickaxe.

The merits of Ben Jonson's Every Man in His Humour as a dramatic act are not very great, and Mr. Benson can easily be forgiven for deciding to produce it on frankly farcical and conventional lines. By doing so he at least contrives to construct a very passable entertainment, even though the student might wish he had not added so much business of the threadbare, stagey kind, which is not suggested, and is scarcely warranted by the text. The letter of the text itself is scrupulously not interfered with, except by necessary excisions, but the addition of dumb show business is as clearly a violation of the spirit as if actual words had been added, and the introduction of the familiar device of exhibiting the unexpected nausea succeeding the gaily began first pipe of tobacco does not seem quite at home in a 16th century setting, apart from the absence of warrant in the author's text for this, among several interpolated pieces of dumb show of which the discovery of Stephen by Kiteley under the table at the end of the third Act may be mentioned as a particularly glaring instance. If scenes are to be interpolated at all better frankly put them in words than quibble with pantomime. The piece however—Ben Jonson's first effort for the stage—is of no theatrical a kind that such liberties are scarcely out of keeping. It is quite modern, indeed, in its stage trickery, and were it not for occasional topical allusions that suddenly recall its date, and for the typically sixteenth century confusions at the end, owing to a change of climaks, one might believe it to have been written yesterday. The topical allusions are many. "Drake's old ship" is lying at Deptford after its voyage round the world. The talk is of dirnking of tobacco—of which the fashionable brand is Trinidado and a serving man begs for the "price of two small cans of beer." Modern refinement has reduced the usual demand to one. The members of Mr. Benson's company, in their accustomed manner of alternating subtle passages of acting with rough and ready makeshift, acquit themselves excellently in the closely observed, if superficial studies of character which are the feature of the play. Mr. Arthur Whitby was admirably and quietly effective as the hesitatingly suspicious husband, the merchant Kiteley, which was David Garrick's part. Mr. Benson himself, although his costume and make-up were a little too much like a burlesque of the bold bad pirate of transpontine melodrame, gave quite the best comic performance in which he was once seen in the blustering, boasting, cringing Captain Bobadil, the character for which the play is best remembered, and which was played by Charles Dickens. Mr. Cyril Keightley, as admirably foolish comedian, who has lately come to the fore from Mr. Benson's apparently inexhaustible supply, was irresistible as Stephen, a part which he played as a sort of Slender, while Mr. H. O. Nicholson was useful as the much-disguised Brainworm.

WHILE a wedding was in progress at a church in Atlanta, Georgia, the floor gave way. Bride, bridegroom, clergyman, and two hundred guests were precipitated to the ground 15ft. below. No one was seriously hurt.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE annual prize distribution in connection with the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps was held yesterday evening at the Town Hall, Bombay, Colonel E. F. Nicholson presiding.

In the opening of the proceedings, the chairman expressed his gratification at the good progress that had been made during the year. He informed the volunteers that it was resolved to introduce the Lee-Metford Rifle in the corps during the course of a month or two. That was the last year when they would have to use the old Henry-Martini Rifles. As would have to use the old Henry-Martini Rifles. As the range of the new rifle was longer than the one formerly in use they would have to remove to Ghat Coope from Coorla for firing. He wished that the firing classes should be formed in the monsoon or at least before the Christmas.

Mrs. Nicholson then distributed the chief of the prizes and refreshments were made for the dance which was kept up till small hours in the morning.

The following is the prize list:—

A COMPANY.

Prizes presented by Major D J Sharp V D for attendance at Parades:—Cr Sergt P J Boylette, Ar Sargt W Boylette, Sergt J R J Nisi, Corpl B Fitzpatrick, Vol I Pinto, Vol G A Dyer, Vol L C Higgins and Lce Corpl J & C Boyd. Rs 5 each.

Recruit Prizes for attendance at Parades presented by Major D J Sharp V D—Vols C E Mulroney J E Vowles W Fearn, E Keese, T B Casorne, J Guidera and L D Burns. Rs 10 each.

Prizes presented by Major D J Sharp V D for Team shooting:—Ar Sergt W Boylette Qr Mr Sergt J M Keese, Qr Sergt P J Boylette, Carp G Clarke, Corpl F T Sidney, Corpl H Williams, Sergt J R Miller, Corpl H Fitzpatrick and Vol R Turner, Rs 5 each.

B COMPANY

Prizes presented by Major T M English V D:—

A pair of Field Glasses with Compass attached, to be presented to Cr Sergt A A Irvine, for attention to duty, maximum number of drill and general smartness.

A Silver Medal to Recruit J Shemtob for highest score in shooting in Recruits Course.

Prize presented by Lieut S E Greaves for the three highest Scores in Class Firing:—

	Points	
Vol J F Major	162	1st Medal
Sergt M Vewers	145	2nd Medal
Lce Corpl H O Roberts	144	3rd Medal

Prizes presented by Lieut S E Greaves and Lieut A R Sharp, for shooting, attendance and smartness at Drills:—

	Rs.
Cr Sergt A A Irvine	25
Sergt M Vewers	20
Lce Corpl H O Roberts	20
Vol F A D'Silva	15
Corpl W F Lynn	15
Vol J F Major	15
Sergt Bugler W F Tyler	10
Lce Corpl J W Fetterson	10
Vol G P Peacock	10
Vol F Peacock	10
Vol J Shemtob	5
Vol A F Barney	5

C COMPANY.

Match I—Distances 200, 300 and 600 Yards, seven shots at each distance, Rupees Fifty presented by Lieut G A Phillips:—

	Rs.
Vol H Hudson	21
Lce Sergt W Walmsley	15
Vol F Roberts	10
Vol A Moore	5

Match II—Open only to members with less than ten years service. Distances 200 and 300 Yards, seven shots at each distance. Rupees Twenty-five presented by Cr Sergt R F Smith:—

	Rs.
Vol H Hudson	10
Vol F Roberts	8
Vol A Moore	4
Vol F Duckett	3

D COMPANY.

Prizes presented by the Director General of Telegraphs for the best shots at 200 and 600 yards:

	Rs.
Vol J Breakey	20
Cr Sergt J A Mackinnon	15
Corpl H Netscher	15
Vol F Menezes	10
Sergt R E Osborne	10
Corpl R J Byrne	10
Vol C D'Monte	5
Vol J Montgomery	5

Prizes presented by the Director General of Telegraphs and Company Officers for best attendance at Battalion and Company Parades:—

	Rs.
Sergt J W Gordon	20
Sergt R E Osborne	15
Corpl W K Robinson	15
Corpl H Betscher	10
Vol J Steele	10
Corpl R J Byrne	10
Corpl A D'Silva	10
Vol S D'Silva	10
Vol F Menezes	10
Vol P F Thomas	10

Prizes to Non-Commissioned Officers of best Section 100 marks given to Section putting in most drills and 100 marks to the section making most points in Class Firing; marks given to other sections in proportion and 5 marks deducted for each inefficient member:—

Winner No III Section.

	Rs.
Corpl H Netscher	20
Corpl R E B Nicholls	15
Lce Corpl W T Sell	15

Prizes for inter-Section Volley Firing by Squads—One or more Squads of 5 men from each section:—

Winner No 1 Section.

	Rs.
Vol J Breakey	5
Vol S P Netto	5
Vol J L Rodrigues	5
Vol F E Speechley	5

Prizes to Recruits of the Year 1902-1903 for best attendance:—

	Rs.
Vol M V Braganza	5
Vol A Alluedia	5
Vol V Pounde	5

E COMPANY.

Prizes presented by Major R W L Dunlop for attendance at Parades:—

Corpl Bugler E C Jolley ..... Silver Plated Bugle and Case
Lce Corpl J A Spence ..... Travellers Hand Bag
Lce Corpl V Thorburn ..... Flask
Bugler G Wiseman ..... Dressing Case

Prize presented by the Non-Commissioned Officers of the Company:—

Cyclist C K Ward ..... Pocket Note Case.

Prizes for Shooting:—

Wyer Challenge Cup and Medals presented by Major R W L Dunlop:—

Sergt P R Soundy ..... Wyer Cup and Silver Medal with Gold centre
Cyclist M Duncan ..... Silver Medal

Prizes presented by Major R W L Dunlop for Cycling and Running Competition:—

Winners

Cyclist M Duncan ..... Dressing Case
Cyclist R W Davis ..... Shaving Set

Lloyd Lindsey Competition—Prizes presented by the Non-Commissioned Officers of the Company:—

1st—Cyclist C M Ward, and Cyclist R W Davis, Acetylene Lamp
2nd—Cyclist C Fitzgerald, Dressing Case and Cyclist M Duncan, Lamp

G COMPANY.

Prizes presented by Lieut B H Hewett:—

Company Prizes for extra efficients and Marksmen:—

	Rs.
Lce Sergt A B Underdown	10
Cr Sergt R W Fern	10
Volunteer J A Long	10

Company Prizes for General Efficiency:—

	Rs.
Lce Sergt A B Underdown	15
Volunteer J A Long	10
Volunteer J N Henriques	5
Volunteer S Baker	5

Prizes for Class Firing:—

	Rs.
Lce Sergt A B Underdown	30
Volunteer S S Baldrey	15
Sergt Instr Muky J Duggan	10

The following is a list of the Winners of the Commandant's Regimental Prizes for the Season 1902-1903.

1. For the Members in the Right Companies (A C E and G) including Buglers for Extra Efficiency and Attendance at Camp:—

1st prize value £2—Lce Sergt A H Underdown G Coy
2nd do £1—Sergt P R Soundy E Coy
3rd do £1—Corpl G F Lund E Coy
4th do £1—Corpl E C Jolley E Coy
5th do £1—Vol S Baker G Coy

2. For the Members of the Left Companies (B D and F) including Buglers for Extra Efficiency and attendance at Camp:—

1st prize value £2—Sergt R E Osborne D Coy
2nd do £1—Corpl J D'Cunha F Coy
3rd do £1—Sergt J W Gordon D Coy
4th do £1—Lce Corpl W F Bonner F Coy
5th do £1—Lce Corpl W K Robinson D Coy

3. For the Cadets in each of the five Cadet Companies whose total at Class Firing and attendance at Commandant's Parades according to the fixed scale stand highest:—

H Coy (Byculla School) Cadets.

1st prize Silver Watch and Chain ..... Cadet G Mallon
2nd prize Books ..... Cadet P Lack
3rd prize Books ..... Cadet H Myer

I Coy (Cathedral High School) Cadets.

1st prize Silver Watch and Chain ..... Cadet H Mallandaine
2nd prize Books ..... Sergt R Rido
3rd prize Books ..... Cadet B D'Silva

K Coy (Byculla Scottish and John Connon School) Cadets.

1st prize Silver Watch and Chain ..... Cadet A Balfour
2nd prize Books ..... Cadet A D Silver
3rd prize Books ..... Cadet T Thurley

L Company (St Mary's College) Cadets.

1st prize Silver Watch and Chain ..... Cr Sergt C Hurst
2nd prize Books ..... Cadet C Smith
3rd prize Books ..... Cadet A Nazareth
4th prize Books ..... Cadet J Morrissey

M Company (Indo British Institution) Cadets.

1st prize Books ..... Cadet R Gillespie
2nd prize Books ..... Cadet P Dowding

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

THE BURST NOT FAR OFF.

THE South-West Monsoon cannot now be far off, and the big burst may take place at any time within the next week or ten days. The weather has undergone a remarkable change, within the last few days the close and oppressive heat giving place to cool weather. The temperature has fallen considerably, from 87·4 deg. last Friday, and 85·6 deg. yesterday, to 80 deg. to-day. The wind is still variable, blowing from the different points of the compass between S. E. and S. W. On Wednesday the record was mixed from the S. E., yesterday from S. S. W., and to-day it has been blowing from W.S.W. The strong and steady S. W. wind, which is the surest sign of the big burst has not set in yet. The sea has risen gradually during the last few days but not to any extent. Yesterday's rainfall in Colombo must have been less than an inch, for the meteorological gauge showed 1·19th, for the twenty-four hours ending 9-30 a.m. to-day, which must have included some of the rain which fell this morning. To-day broke cloudy with a fall of rain between 7 o'clock and 10. During the greater part of the day the sky has been overcast and the air has become appreciably cooler. As we go to press it is raining steadily with a good deal more to come.

During the heavy squall of rain and wind which prevailed in Colombo early this morning the American steamer Glacier parted her stern moorings and drifted. A pilot was immediately signalled for, and the vessel was brought back to her berth and moored.

The mail steamer China, which was posted to leave at midnight yesterday and the Harrison Line ss. "Tactician," which was to have left harbour at the same time, were unable to leave until day-light this morning owing to the heavy rain last night, which prevented both vessels from taking in their cargoes in time. The China took away 600 tons of silk, &c., from the same Company's Ballarat, and the Tactician took in 700 tons of tea &c.

Hatton, May 8th 1-45 p.m.—The monsoon seems to have arrived here. The rain started last night and has not ceased yet.

The heavy rain which began last evening and continued till this morning soaked the ground so much, a landslove tree, standing opposite the mess occupied by Mr. S. de Sarsm, of the Baptist mission, and Mrs. Maradana, came down and fell across the road it is morning and interrupted the running of the Tramcar for sometime. The driver of the first car arriving after the fall had to get down in the heavy shower and clear the tree off the road before he was able to pass.

A correspondent, who is somewhat given to the study of the times and the seasons, writes:—

"This year has been a complete disappointment of frequent bursts of monsoons by people weary of drought and anxious for seasonal rains for their crops. Every big shower and every loud clap of thunder has been a burst, now in one district, now in another; and even before their advent, the signs and the portents betokened an early monsoon. So far as I can judge, the small monsoon is only now on us, and I should not feel inclined to quarrel with he is or who declares that the spasmodic showers we had last month were the tail end of the expiring North East. Not only has the direction of the wind favoured the theory of a late monsoon, but the temperature, too, for the days and nights even this week were a puzzle.

Galle, May 7.—The burst of the monsoon took place yesterday morning with heavy rain accompanied by lightning and thunder. To-day we are experiencing typical monsoon weather. It has been raining since morning with no signs of clearing up—the squalls being mostly from the Southwest. All appearances indicate the setting in of the big monsoon.—"Times of Ceylon" (May 8)

MME. DE THEBES AND THE KING'S FUTURE.

THE VIEWS OF A PALMIST.

Mme. de Thebes, the famous Parisian palmist clairvoyant who confidently declared last June that he King would recover and be crowned early in August is in London this week.

To an Express representative who interviewed her at the Langham Hotel she related the circumstances of this prophecy, which created a distinct sensation in Paris and was widely commented upon in the newspapers.

"When the King was ill," said Mme. de Thebes, "journalists came to me and asked if he would die. 'No,' I replied, 'he will not die, I saw his hand and I know that he is a man of great determination. He will not die because he has the will to live. His Majesty was crowned within a few days of the date I mentioned in my prediction.

"I have read the hands of M. Felix Faure, M. Carnot, and many others. M. Faure died, I said, 'The President will die very soon.' The prediction was laughed at but in less than a month he was dead.

Some months ago a woman, heavily veiled, came to my residence in the Avenue Wagram. She was greatly agitated. When I looked at her hands she exclaimed, 'Madame, there is only one thing I wish to know. It is likely that I will be sent to prison?' I replied, 'Madame, I am quite sure that you are to go in on a hospital or a maison de sante, or some similar place of detention. The woman was Mme. Theresa Humbert."

Mme. de Thebes has studied palmistry for years. Alexandre Dumas was her godfather. When she lost her fortune through the collapse of a noted Paris banking house, she was thrown utterly on her own resources. Dames said to her, 'Use your wonderful natural gifts, and so Mme. de Thebes made palmistry a profession instead of a pastime.

She has a wonderful knowledge of human nature, coupled with rare tact and an exhaustive knowledge of palmistry in all its branches.

"I am a clairvoyant with the hands she said yesterday. There are no silly occult tricks however. I see a hand, a face, and I can tell at once what that person should do what he must not do whether he is good or bad or indifferent. There is nothing wonderful about it. It is the result of keen constant observation.

"I am reading hands constantly. I have aided the police in solving great mysteries. In more than one murder I have read the hands of the victims and of all persons connected with the crime. The results have been startling.

"I have read hands in prisons, in hospitals, in most of the Courts of Europe. I have told more than one Sovereign of Europe his weaknesses and his good points. Reading, constantly reading, and constantly observing—that is the whole secret of my profession.

"I see the character on the palm as you see a picture reflected on a photographic film. A reading of this kind is invaluable to mothers in moulding the characters of their children. A mother should study the signs, for education can modify or destroy bad tendencies.

"The savage and the civilised man are brothers in blindness. If we paid more attention to chiromancy we should be spared many deceptions.

"The conditions are specially good for reading a palm in childhood, for the hand has not become deformed through labour or otherwise, and the lines are altogether such as the brain has impressed.

"The lines may show tendency to ill-health, and thus the mother forewarned, can more carefully watch the child. If the head line is crooked the mother can strengthen the will power. Attention to palm lines permits the parents to direct the energies of their children into the right channels. The choice of career must be in harmony with the signs of the hand, thus:—

"Square hands—studies.

"Pointed hands—arts.

"Spatula shaped hands—trades.

"Conical hands—let the child choose for itself.

"A boy with the tastes of an explorer is to often made into a tradesman; office work is selected for one who should be an artist.

"The will remedies everything repairs everything. We are all happy when we choose to be. The will is stronger than destiny. The lines on your palm may indicate grave moral defects, but that does not mean that you are irrevocably doomed. It is merely a warning to you to straighten out this twist in your character. The lines warn you; they do not shape your fate."

THE intense heat prevailing at Secunderabad has resulted in numerous cases of rabies. In this connection Mr. G. A. Fernando, has recently had an unenviable experience. Fond of domestic pets, he was considerably alarmed some weeks ago to find that one of his dogs had developed symptoms of rabies, and severely had bitten the other animals in the house, which included a valuable Siamese cat. The terrier was shot, but three days later a much bigger dog in that bitch showed symptoms of rabies and bit the go-cart and mate. This dog was duly dispatched, as also the majority of the other domestic animals and the wounds of the servants were cauterized; afterwards being attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, I. M. S., at the Civil Hospital. They refused to go to Kamauli for treatment and preferred to accept native medicines, which were also applied to the Siamese cat and the remaining dog. Two days ago however, the cat developed exactly the same symptoms as the dog that bit her, and had to be destroyed.

THERE badgers have just been captured near Oban, two on the Kelvedon Hall Estate and one in Oban Park Wood. The badger found in the wood is a fine one, weighing close upon 30lbs.

IN THE CRICKET FIELD.

CATCHES AND MISSES.

HISTORY is ever coldly ironical, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette." In the earliest match of importance of which we have any detailed record—a game between Kent and England in the middle of last century—a missed catch when the two last men were together decided the issue. It would appear, therefore, if proof were needed, that the missed catch has ever been a feature of the game, and is in fact, the inevitable consequence of the important part played by the "human element in our national pastime, no rigid fore-ordained will" of course, admit the right of that trite phrase "glorious uncertainty" to a permanent moiety in so honoured a place in cricket diction. He will take the stand of the realist be always is and seek a physical cause—ascribe hands—for the physical effect, a dropped catch, which in term of his vague but dogmatic morality "ought to have been held." Yet if all catches that ought to be held, according to that fore-cast science, cricket probability, were held, the game would lose much of that dramatic character which is its chief charm. Those who solve the whole problem of heavy scoring and unfinished games by simply saying that there would be less heavy scoring and more finished games if fewer catches were missed proceed on an assumption which those who make a study of first-class cricket from day to day will not be prepared to admit is warranted by facts. They assume cricketers can be educated until they become catching machines of, practically assured security. As a matter of fact, there is hardly a single first-class cricketer whose hands, for all practical purposes and the average catch are not to be described as "a safe pair." One might go even further and say that there is no first-class cricketer who has not in his day made what is described as either a brilliant or a wonderful catch.

The most brilliant catches—so called—are generally those about which the fieldsman has no time to think; very often they are those which nobody expects him to make. The easy catch to the eye—the ball that comes straight to a man's hands—is often the most difficult, simply because the man has time to think, and the very simplicity of the catch either brings an unnerving sense of responsibility, or makes him too careful or too careless. This is the "human element" in cricket—the factor that in all its forms has influenced the game from the first ball and will still play its part when the last ball of this "strange eventful" pastime comes to be bowled.

Yet the plea of fallibility involves contradictions. Every catch that is dropped could be made; every man that drops a partially easy catch has either made a similar catch or many that were much more difficult or almost as easy. Can practice make perfect? The men already have it, for there is nothing makes the fieldsman but fielding—the real thing. Dare we take Dombledyne's plan and, ask, Can silver do it? Would a system of rewards secure accuracy and that watchfulness which is half the battle? The answer is in the negative, simply because you cannot bribe human nature out of its inherent liability to err. If you had men who did not know how to catch, the case would be different. No cricketer of lengthened experience can ever be persuaded to admit that the catching of to-day is in any degree less sure than the catching of his youth. Many of them go even further, and say that the number of high-class fieldsmen is, relatively to the increased number of first-class players, far greater than in their early days; in other words, that the general standard of fielding is far higher than it was twenty or thirty years ago and presumably, therefore, than it was fifty years since. The low scoring and the comparative scarcity of drawn games in the old days were not due to superior fielding, but to vastly inferior bowling. No one could imagine cricket played by infallible elevens of assured mechanical accuracy in catching, one would also have to imagine batsmen who never made mistakes, for whom the unexpected ball had no existence, who judged pace with the accuracy of a ballistic pendulum, and length with the minute precision of a mathematician dealing with a parabola, who, in a word, were no longer human in timing and placing, so restrained in their methods, that the mighty opposites to the machine with the bat would get no chances of proving their infallibility.

But the problem has other and more practical aspects than the psychological. The missed catch must be always with us, like the miss-hit, the speculative stroke, and every other proof which the game affords that cricketing men are made and not born. Nature has given some men sure hands and cooler heads for those duties; that is the sole reason why some men drop fewer catches than others. So long as the sun shines, eyes will be dazzled and catches will be dropped: men will also always misjudge a ball; will start too late or too early; will be caught napping in the slips or drop a hot one at point but something might at least be done in the direction of improving the visibility of the ball, on most of our grounds. Last season the writer saw every ball bowled in thirty-nine first-class matches including the five Tests and all the important games of the year. The keen fielding in the Tests and in part in other games threw a lurid light on the slackness in other games, for there is slackness in the matter of saving the boundary and "going for" every second ball or catch. In this direction improvement can be made even if the dropped catch be inseparable from the game. When every allowance is made for the strain of first-class cricket especially in the case of prominent players belonging to counties with such heavy programmes as Yorkshire, Surrey, and Lancashire, there can be no question that in every innings of 400 at least 100 runs could be saved. Put another hand over much of their success to the way they kept down runs by keenness in the field. Their catching was no surer than that of the average county team, but their fielding was in front of that of any English side, the Test elevens excepted. Yet our Test elevens, as sides, were not our best fielding elevens they were merely keen, and in spite of the strain of the season, fielded as if the five Test matches were the only games in which they had participated from May to September. Catches were dropped by both sides in all the Tests, but few runs, the last Test excepted, were given away. This shows clearly that the general slackness of fielding is simply due to a growing habit of despising big scores on perfect wickets. It is not due to any lack of ability to field superbly, much less to the lack of keenness due to a surfeit of cricket and an excess of exertion.

Some of the cricket one sees after a draw has become inevitable, thanks to the fatalism engendered by perfect pitches, is quite unworthy of the tradition of the game. More games would be finished, and there would be far more really interesting endings to matches that now drag out their weary length in farcical play, if captains took their fate in their hands and declared on the last day of a match, no matter how perfect the wicket. One has heard captains say: "I know we are 300 on, and there are full three hours left for play, but what earthly chance have we of getting Blankshire out on such a perfect pitch in three hours? The things impossible! I would only be tiring my bowlers out. We play Shirtsleeve a match three days and want them to be as fresh as possible. So the Blankshire captain keeps on his two bowlers that never bowl when the cricket is serious, a big score is made, two men get centuries, and the game ends drearily before a crowd that demonstrates.

Now, the moral is never so strongly against a side as when it is sent in for three hours batting to save a match. In such circumstances a sudden collapse on the most perfect wicket, and may be got out for under 200 in three hours. With greater keenness in the field more determination to keep down runs, to take nothing for granted to follow every ball to the boundary, and to try for everything huge totals and drawn games would be of much rarer occurrence than they now are.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	3	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	4	70
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kamathipura	10	10	16
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	6	3	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady and Naupada, Kamathipura, Sandhoo, Byculla, and the Harbour	14	13	42
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	7	6	23
G Mahim and Worli	11	6	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	11
Total	56	55	130
Total plague deaths to date	369,318	125,777	
Same date last year	41	40	129

A PAIR of black twins, Ernest and Arthur Brown, are causing the Washington police great trouble. They are continually committing thefts, but being as alike as two peas the police are unable to make sure which twin committed the particular crime. Neither will inform on the other, and so far they have escaped arrest.

PHYSICAL DEGENERACY IN ENGLAND.

A NEED OF THE FUTURE.

In almost every city in England it is a fact noted by all careful folk that the rising generation of English men and women badly needs assistance in the matter of physical culture. Wherever men and women congregate, says a writer in the "Daily News," one cannot fail to notice the enormous number of weedy, flat-chested young people to be met with. Weak limbs, dull eyes, flabby cheeks, and non-elastic steps are terribly common; the boys do not look half so sound as their fathers, nor the girls so robust as their mothers. I have no data at my disposal which will account for this state of affairs, but that it is true few who have eyes to see will for a moment deny. Perhaps it is the fruit of generation of lives passed in the vitiated atmosphere of wretched dwellings. The unhealthy homes of the very poor must be answerable for a tremendous amount of physical deterioration. Possibly the limited space allowed to the offspring of the working masses in which to romp and play in infancy, or its indulge in manly and womanly exercises to ripe years may now be bringing forth fruit in the persons of the lesser English, who are growing up around us. Whatever the cause, the fact remains; the old breed is not now quite what it once was.

Our cities have grown greater, but the populace are less admirable. The question arises, Are we doing all that might be done to check degeneracy and to raise the standard of physical excellence amongst our own people? Personally, I do not think we are attending to our duties in this matter. It is wise and well to educate the minds of the populace, wise to look after the intellectual development of the race; but it is not wise to neglect the body to allow the physical excellence of the nation to deteriorate. Mere intellect without sound physique is not to be desired in any people, any more than that superb physique with a low plane of intellectuality is desirable. It is a proper blending of the two that is most beneficial to humanity, a well-balanced mind nurtured by a well-developed body is preferable to a brilliant intellect fed by an emaciated frame for the finest engine in the world is worthless without fuel.

Looking round some of our cities I have noted the spasmodic attempts made to popularise physical training, but there has been a lack of systematic efforts, a want of concentrated force, and a consequent dearth of good results. The land is crying for reform in this matter, every sunken cheek, every listless step, every drooping shoulder, every lifeless eye to the community of the young is a silent appeal for reform. And the appeal is full worthy of our closest attention.

Can any person advance a good reason for the fact that now, when the worst weather of the year has passed, now, when the young folk can take a rational pleasure in being away from their fireside, the few physical clubs and classes, both public and private, are closing up not to reopen again, in most instances, until October or November? Why should the clubs close at Easter? Why should the societies disband at this particular period of the year? It seems to me absurd to follow blindly some old rule laid down long ago. It is true that swallows migrate in their season, but men and women are not swallows, and no fashionable rule should of necessity be binding. If instead of shutting up the clubs and classes at this the most interesting part of the year, the apostles and the advance guard of physical culture were to exert themselves to form open-air classes for the shop girls, the factory girls, for the clerks, and shopmen, who abound in their thousands, they would be doing their country splendid service. Surely there are plenty of women in England who can easily be induced to look into this matter of the physical training of women of the working classes. Surely the old spirit of national helpfulness is not yet dead in the land; if it still exists here like a fire ready to the hand of Englishwomen who possess leisure and opportunities for doing good. The factory girl of to-day will be the mother of the factory boys and girls of the future. The shop girl of to-day will be the mother of the shop girls and youths of a few years hence; and it is most essential to the well-being of the British race that everything that can be done for these girls should be done, for as the mother is trained so will the offspring be.

The American people, young and virile, have with characteristic energy gripped hold of this problem which has arisen out of the growth of factories and consequent lack of pure air and out-door exercise.

To-day the American factory lass has her physical culture club where she goes to develop her figure and make the most of the gifts which nature has set upon her. So also it may be said of the American shop girl, and, although the movement is not yet of great age, people who know the American nation intimately assure me that the national benefit is already amazingly demonstrated. The young American factory girl of to-day carries herself as a woman should, with head up, shoulders braced, and free flung step. She does not mince along, nor crawl along listlessly, nor wobble along, nor lurch about on the side-walk like a skiff in a gale. What a sight it is to see so many of our factory lasses, with their pretty, pale faces, and their anaemic bodies, bumping along on our thoroughfares; yet our girls are as good as the Americans if they only looked after themselves. Here is a splendid chance for our unengaged sisterhood to help their sister woman. They need no longer talk of their desire to help if they could only find a field for their labours, for the field lies here. The harvest is ready, but the labourers are few.

Let me try and paint these two pictures on the minds of readers. The first is the real picture, the thing that will happen here in London and in every big city in England this summer unless something is done immediately. After the day's work in the factory the lass will make her way with tired feet and aching head to her home in some insalubrious slum, where the yells of boys at play in the adjacent slums rend the air, where the reek of stale cooking makes memories of an inferno, where the screams of sickly children load the air with misery, where the shrill, voices of scolding women make life a burden, and the coarse voices of brawling men make it undesirable. Here she will snatch a hasty meal, anywhere, anyhow, and then speed off to the streets to meet those who will tempt her in the bar, or worse. At the very best she will pass an evening in a stifling atmosphere, an evening that will help to sap her slender stock of vitality and undermine her constitution, and a restless night's sleep will not do much to fit her for the next day's work in the factory.

Now for the other picture. I can fancy a great enclosure, just a fenced-in ground, as such a spot as Chiswick; easily and quickly reached by tram or tube. There in the long, lovely gloaming, all through the summer, girls from shops and factories meet after a day of toil. Gentlewoman, wife a fine staff of female teachers, have the girls in hand, a band plays rythmic music, and to the strains of the band the lasses go through their drill, drinking in fresh air, expanding their lungs, revitalising their blood, building up a constitution which will go far towards making them fit to be the mothers of a nation.

CANADA AND GERMAN TRADE.

THE Finance Minister at Ottowa on April 17th night announced that it had been decided to impose a surtax of 33 per cent. on the general Canadian import tariff on goods imported from Germany owing to Germany's discriminating against Canadian goods. This surtax of 33 per cent. amounts practically to a prohibition, and will probably kill German trade with Canada. In order that Canada might give preferential treament to goods from Great Britain, the British Government denounced the commercial treaties with Germany and Belgium, which accordingly expired in 1898.

To the new tariff law Germany showed her resentment of Canada's action by discriminating against her goods, and the surtax is Canada's retaliation. The tax, which comes into immediate operation, will affect a great quantity of German merchandize, for Germany, hoping to profit by the Canadian boom, has been preparing to flood the market with goods. At the present moment there are hundreds of tons of German cargo on the high seas for Canadian ports, and these will have to pay the surtax.

The German Press has not yet got its orders, and for the moment there is an affectation of indifference towards Canada's action. Reuter furnishes the following comments:—The "National Zeitung says that Germany's attitude during the negotiations with Canada on the matter is of great importance as determining her attitude in the event of a Customs union being concluded at a future date between Great Britain and her Colonies. The Vossische Zeitung treats the matter light-heartedly and thinks that Canadas exports will not be benefited by her action. Germanys exports to Canada says the journal have increased in spite of the preferential treatment accorded to Great Britain. Germany can bear the loss of the Canadian market, but it is questionable whether Canada can bear the loss of German market. It expresses the opinion that before long Canada will see that she committed a mistake in 1897, when she made the Mother-country a present of preferential

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. E. V. Lucas and Mr. C. L. Graves are understood to be writing a supplement to their witty little volume, Wisdom While You Wait. Forty thousand copies of that skit have been sold, a success which might well encourage them to seek fresh inspiration in the "Times" competition for more wit and wisdom based on the Encyclopædia Britannica.

An action for libel and damages has been commenced against Mr. Charles Booth and his publishers, Messrs. Macmillan, by the owner of some house property referred to in one of the new volumes of Life and Labour in London. Pending the trial of the action Mr. Justice Bucknill has refused an interim injunction to restrain the publication of the book.

The publishing house of Routledge, as now directed by Mr. Swan Sonnenschein and Mr. Laurie Magnus, is issuing its new catalogue. Not until the autumn, however, will a full catalogue of the books which they mean to keep in print be ready. The past activities of the firm may be gathered from the fact that its stock of stereos stands for 4,500 different volumes. Of these about one-half are mentioned in the present catalogue, and others remain to be included. For the rest, stereo metal to the value of £4,000 will be melted down.

A volume which Messrs. Isbister are publishing is an invitation to present-day readers to try the poetry of Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. An edition of his verse has been edited, with an introduction, by Professor William Wallace. He has sought to confine his selection to what of Hogg's work ought to survive. Only The Queen's Wake has been reproduced entire, as being the poem which brought Hogg his first success. The rest of his verse has been arranged so as to retain the impression of Hogg's undoubted genius, without his frequent verbiage and prolixity.

"Paris in '48" is the subject of a notable volume of letters which Mr. Murray is just publishing. They were written by the Baroness Bondo to a friend in London during the time of the French Revolution of 1848. Their writer, an accomplished and charming woman, was the daughter of Sir Richard Robinson, of Rokeby in Ireland. She died two years ago, leaving these letters to be edited by her friend Mrs. Warr. The latter remarks that they have a double interest from the Baroness's intimate acquaintance with the diplomatic world and her power of vivid description.

It may now be said that there is a science of climatology. The standard work on it is by Dr. Julius Kann, of Vienna University. This book appeared in 1883, and a fuller edition in three volumes was issued in 1897. Messrs. Macmillan are about to publish an English translation of the first volume which deals with climatology generally. Thus the translation will be a complete work within itself. The translator is Professor de Courcey, of Harvard University. He mentions that the other two volumes of the German work are not useful for an English translation being local and technical.

Mr. Heinemann will shortly publish a sporting novel, of which large hopes are entertained. It is called Thoroughbreds, and is by a writer who, so far, does not seem to be known here. This is Mr. W. A. Fraser, who was born in Nova Scotia, but lives in America. He is also acquainted with India, where he lived for seven years while pursuing his profession as a mining engineer. As his name indicates, Mr. Fraser is of Scottish ancestry. He is known in America chiefly as a short-story writer, but his present book is an elaborate character study of the turf.

Professor Baldwin Brown's important work on the arts in early England will be published shortly by Mr. Murray in two volumes. The first volume deals with the life of Saxon England in its relation to the arts. The second volume concerns itself with ecclesiastical architecture in England from the conversion of the Saxons to the Norman Conquest. Professor Baldwin Brown gives an account of the foundation and early history of some of our most characteristic institutions, such as the English cathedral. He treats also in some detail of the English churches, numbering nearly 180, which show traces of Saxon building. The book is fully illustrated.

Count Tolstoy has been expressing satisfaction with the way in which the Free Age Press is issuing his writings in English. He thinks the publications are extremely neat and attractive, and what is more important in his view, they are very cheap. This makes them quite accessible to the great public, by whom Tolstoy means the working classes. I also, he says, warmly sympathise with the announcement on your translations that no rights are reserved. He adds that he is well aware of all the extra sacrifices and practical difficulties which this involves for a publishing concern at the present day. Tolstoy is the one author who refuses to claim copyright in his writings.

Mr. Dent announces a book entitled The Coming of the Colonists, which has been written by a student of Colonial subjects, Mr. C. D. Brownfield. It urges the swifter and more certain development of our Colonies by means of British emigration. It appeals for a livelier, more sustained, and more intelligent interest at home in Imperial and Colonial affairs. To that end it suggests the formation of a British Colonial Society of weight and force in political life, on the lines of the German Colonial Society. Again, Mr. Brownfield makes a survey of British conditions in the twentieth century, and indicates how Great Britain strikes the Colonial mind. Finally, he argues that the secret of the renewal of Imperial vitality lies in the Colonies, and in taking them into the Imperial counsels.

Concerning Fiction.—The Pinch of Prosperity is a novel by Mr. Horace Annesley Vachell which Mr. Murray announces.—Mr. Heinemann is publishing in a few days a story by Miss Norma Lorimer, which in part refers to Japan. It has the title Catherine Sterling.—This month Messrs. Macmillan will begin a series of new novels, in pocket form, with a story by Mr. Marion Crawford, entitled Man Overboard. In June there will appear in the series Philosophy 4 a college story by Mr. Owen Wister; in July a tale, Mr. Keegan's Elopement, by Mr. Winston Churchill (of America); and in August a volume, Mrs. Pendleton's Four-in-Hand, by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton.—Messrs. Harper have just ready a novel entitled The Substitute, by Mr. W. N. Harben, a writer who is attracting notice in America. The scene of it is Georgia.—Early in May Messrs. Greening will publish a novel which has the title The Staff in Flower, in allusion to the Tannhauser legend and the flowering of the Pope's staff. The book deals with modern life, and is anonymous, though the writer is known in another branch of literature.

Bric-A-Brac.—The new letters of Jane Welsh Carlyle are published.—Colonel Harvey, who is at the head of the well-known publishing house of Harper, has arrived in London from New York.—The Countess of Warwick is at present revising the final chapters of her history of Warwick Castle, and Messrs. Hutchinson will publish it in the early summer.—A life of Principal Cairns, written by his nephew, Mr. John Cairns, forms the fortieth volume of the Famous Scots series, and will be issued at once by Messrs. Oliphant Anderson.—Milton on the Continent is a book by Miss Fanny Byse, which Mr. Elliot Stock is publishing. It throws light upon the question where Milton wrote the poems L'Allegro and Il Penseroso.—The second and concluding volume of Professor Wiener's anthology of Russian literature will be published shortly by Messrs. Putnam.—English farmers may find an American volume which Messrs. Macmillan are issuing useful. It is a manual of simple farm accounts and information, and is by Mr. Isaac Phillips Roberts.

Mr. T. W. Russell, who began a speech at the Manchester Reform Club by admitting that he had dwelt in the tents of Kedar since his last visit there seventeen years ago and did not quite know where he was politically at present, declared that if the Irish landlords did not take the present chance of getting out of Egypt gladly and joyfully they would be bigger fools than they had ever been in the past.

Bequests to hospitals are not so numerous that it is a small matter when one of £1,200 miscarries. Yet such has been the misfortune recently of the Chelsea Hospital for Women. The late Mr. William Toby signed his will in his bedroom, and the witnesses, in a moment of aberration, took it into another room before signing it, with the result that a worthy institution is deprived of a sum which would have just paid the outstanding bills for the past quarter.

Until recently admission into the Mysore Maharanee's Girls' College, in Mysore City, the premier institution of its kind in India, was restricted to the daughters only of a respectable caste of Hindus. The College authorities, with her Highness's approval, have now relaxed this rule so as to admit Native Christian girls of approved parentage, and who have passed the standard equivalent to the English Lower Secondary Examination.

LIPTONS TEAS

ARE THE BEST. ARE THE CHEAPEST.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED

by dealers who for the sake of extra profit offer other brands instead of Liptons.

INSIST ON HAVING

LIPTONS TEAS

obtainable from all dealers, and Wholesale and Retail from

D. C. OOMRIGAR, Abdul Rahman Street,

AND

D. H. HEERAJEE & SONS,

A. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

For some months past, we have successfully offered our cheap watches in this space. We now draw your attention to a better class of watch which besides keeping more accurate time, will last longer than our lower grades and will prove to be the cheapest and most satisfactory in the end.

THE MODERN. Guaranteed for 2 years. Made in 3 sizes

In open face cases			
Nickel Silver case	20" guard's size	Rs.	22-0
" " "	18" medium size	"	20-0
Sterling Silver case	18" small size	"	23-0
" " "	18" medium size	"	30-0
	16" small size	"	30-0

THE CAMPAIGN. Guaranteed for 3 years. Medium and small size

In Nickel Silver Case		In Sterling Silver Case	
Open face ...	Rs. 22-8 each	Open face ...	Rs. 34 each
Hunting ...	" 25-0 "	Hunting ...	" 38 "
Half-hunting...	" 28-0 "	Half-hunting...	" 42 "

In black oxydised steel case, Open-face Rs. 25

THE CHAMPION. Guaranteed for 6 years. Medium size.

In Open Face			
	Nickel Silver Case ...	Rs.	30
" "	Sterling Silver Case ...	"	45

THE IMPERIAL. Guaranteed for 6 years. Thin shape, small size.

Open Face	Nickel Silver Case	Rs.	32
"	Sterling " "	"	50
Hunting	" " "	"	54
Half-hunting	" " "	"	57

They are substantial, though not too bulky; the cases are practically dust and damp proof, with strong front glasses.

ABOVE RATES ARE NET FOR CASH or V. P. P.

Apply for a copy of our abridged price list No. 38 giving particulars about the *free gift* of a silver pencil case to the purchaser of one West End Watch.

WEST END WATCH CO.,

BOMBAY, 11, Hornby Road,

(OPPOSITE THE G. P. O.)

The "ENSIGN."

CAMERAS FOR PLATES OR FILMS.

The "ENSIGN" Cameras.

Take Daylight Loading Roll Films or Glass Plates. Size of Picture, 4¼×3¼.

Prices .. £3 12s. 6d. to £11 11s. 0d.

The "SANDERSON" Cameras.

Combined Hand and Stand Camera. Perfect for every class of work.

Regular Model	Prices from	£6 17 6
Tourist Model	"	£6 10 0
De Luxe Model	"	£10 10 0
Roll Film Model	"	£6 17 6

Of all Photo Dealers or full particulars on application to

GEO. HOUGHTON & SON, 88 & 89, High Holborn, London, W.C.

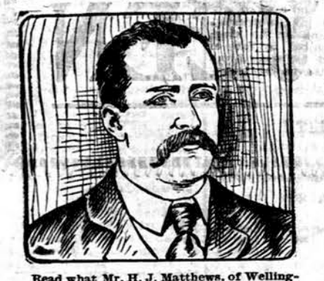
'GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Impure Blood

Impure blood will always make you sick. You suffer from headache, great depression, indigestion, sleeplessness, a bad skin, extreme exhaustion, and you can hardly drag yourself about.



Read what Mr. H. J. Matthews, of Wellington, New Zealand, says about this. He also sends his photograph.

"I have suffered a great deal from impure blood, especially from boils on my arms and back. I felt weak all over and was greatly depressed. I began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking only a little of it I felt better, and soon my troubles disappeared. I believe this medicine is the best blood-purifier and the strongest tonic that any one can buy."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Use Ayer's Pills every time your bowels become constipated, or when you are bilious or have sick headache. They cure quickly.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co., Ltd. BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL Pills for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale.

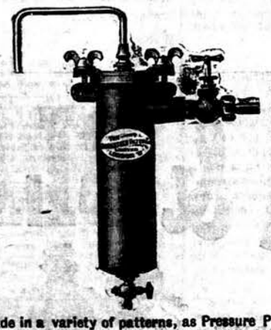
At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Water is rendered ABSOLUTELY FREE from DISEASE GERMS by using the CELEBRATED

BERKEFELD FILTER.

(PATENT)

GERM PROOF.



GERM PROOF.

Made in a variety of patterns, as Pressure Pump, Drip and Syphon Filters.

For Domestic, Travelling & Industrial purposes, etc. No House, Hotel, Restaurant, Club, Factory, Brewery, or Mineral Water Works should be without a

BERKEFELD FILTER.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
The Late Lord Clyde said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—Earl of Aldborough.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

A Celebrated Physician says—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it SARSAPARILLA THE BEST.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get N.B. WILKINSON'S the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus W

Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited PHILLIPS, & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.,

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

BOMBAY.

WATCHMAKERS, MANUFACTURERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1878, FACTORY IN BIENNE (SWITZERLAND).

Under the immediate patronage of the Government of India, (Meteorological Department).

			Nickel. Rs.	Sterlin. Rs.
A	Open face Keyless	LEVER, 11 jewels	12	15
B	" " "	LEVER, 15 " compensating balance	14	20
C	full hunting "	LEVER, 15 " chronometer balance	25	30
D	semi " "	LEVER, 15 " " "	28	35
E	full " "	LEVER, 15 " compensating "	33	36
F	semi " "	LEVER, 15 " " "	35	40
G	open face "	LEVER WITH OBSERVATORY CERTIFICATE	...	45

WARRANTED 3 AND 4 YEARS.

WRIST WATCHES, in 4 qualities..... Rs. 12 to Rs. 25, Rs. 16 to Rs. 40

Cheaper quality Watches from Rs. 5—Kept in stock.

Sir John Eliot, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., M.A., writes:—"Certified that Messrs. G. A. Charpie of Bombay have been supplying the Indian Meteorological Department with new watches and also repairing old ones for this Department since 1889. I am glad to say that I have been satisfied with the watches supplied, as they have kept good time, and the repairs to watches made by them have also always been satisfactorily and cheaply done.

"(Sig.) JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, and Director-General of Indian Observatories."

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers the every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of in peech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills; Remidies for Malarial Fevers and Influenza. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L Batliwalla, Worli. Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

RELIANCE WATCH CO.

(Under the immediate Patronage of the Government, the Post Office, &c.)

THE MOST POPULAR WATCHES IN INDIA.

From Rs. 10 to Rs. 2,500.

All Watches Guaranteed 3 to 6 Years.

Novelties of all Descriptions, Muff Chains in Silver and Gold, Bracelets, Rings, etc.

AT PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

☞ Illustrated Catalogue Free on Application.

Repairs of all descriptions done at the shortest Notice by experienced European Experts.

CHRONOMETERS, A SPECIALITY.

BOMBAY—3-4, Hornby Row. CALCUTTA—14, Radha Bazar.

THE "ARCTIC" PATENT DRY COLD AIR REFRIGERATING MACHINE.

NO CHEMICALS USED—AIR ONLY.

COPYRIGHT PATENTED IN ALL COUNTRIES

THIS MACHINE USES ONLY AIR AND WATER, AND THE TEMPERATURE MAKES NO APPRECIABLE DIFFERENCE TO THE RESULTS OBTAINED. THE WATER IS RETURNED TO A TANK FOR RE-USE.

This illustration shows our smallest size Machine cooling a Cold Chamber 8 ft. by 7 ft.

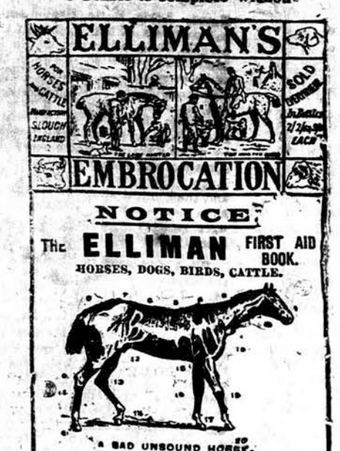
MADE IN ALL SIZES.

PERFECTLY DRY COLD ROOMS & CONTENTS. No danger. No skilled attention required. Can be driven by ANY form of POWER. Cold Rooms can be built by Local Labour, we supply plans free.

Write for full particulars to:—

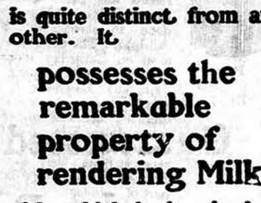
T. & W. COLE, LTD., PATENTEES & SOLE MAKERS. PARK ROAD IRONWORKS, BURDETT ROAD, LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

No Stable is complete without



NOTICE

The ELLIMAN FIRST AID BOOK. HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE.



A BAD UNSOUND HORSE.

170 Pages Illustrated.

Sent for 1/- in stamps, or upon receipt of the label from a bottle of 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. 6d. Elliman's Royal Embrocation.

Address: ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Slough, England.

RUBBING EASES PAIN.

By instinct the hand flies to the part hurt, but to eliminate Aches and Pains a safe stimulating medium or lubricant is necessary, and its physical condition should facilitate the process of rubbing. Such is

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.

Elliman's for Rheumatism, Lumbago,
Elliman's " Sprains, Bruises,
Elliman's " Fresh Cuts,
Elliman's " Sore Throat from Cold,
Elliman's " Cold at the Chest,
Elliman's " Neuralgia from Cold,
Elliman's " Chilblains before Broken,
Elliman's " Corns when Painful,
Elliman's " Cramp, Stiffness,
Elliman's " Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, &c.

Bottles, 8½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

Benger's Food

is quite distinct from any other. It

possesses the remarkable property of rendering Milk

with which it is mixed when used,

quite easy of Digestion

by INFANTS and INVALIDS.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

BIG TRADE MARK

CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.

Circular mailed on request.

MANUFACTURED BY The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

HELP FOR THE HELPLESS.

To-day there are thousands of helpless, crippled, bedridden rheumatics looking out with feverish anxiety for a cure for their sufferings. They have been disappointed so many times that another trial seems almost useless. In Little's Oriental Balm has been discovered a true cure for rheumatism. It has cured cases that were supposed to be helpless and beyond the range of medicine.

Mr. N. Bell, Westport, N. Y., says:—"For 10 years I suffered from Rheumatism, at times so severe that I could neither walk nor lie down. I used Little's Oriental Balm and it cured me completely, notwithstanding that my case was chronic and baffled the skill of the best physicians." Sold at 1s. 6d. per box. Of all chemists.

FLATULENCY

Those griping pains in the stomach with flatulency have ceased after I began to take Nature's Herbal Extract. All dyspeptic symptoms have disappeared. I feel better, look better and can relish my food.

A. Elger,
Manchester, N. Y.

THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURES REMEDIES ROOTS HERBS

NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT CURES DYSPEPSIA

Sold at 2s 6d per bottle. Of all chemists.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

ABSOLUTELY UNIQUE IN QUALITY.

STATE EXPRESS

CIGARETTES

Entirely Hand Made from the finest selected Virginia Tobacco.
Specially prepared for Export by a new scientific process, and packed in our Patent Vacuum Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

Agents.

BOMBAY	... ...	Army & Navy Co-operative Society.
"	... ...	Dinshaw, Merwan & Co., Prince's Dock.
"	... ...	Purshotam, Vishram & Co.
"	... ...	D. Merwan & Co., Medow Street, Fort.

Sole Manufacturers—
ARDATH TOBACCO COMPANY, London, England

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

Price per 100 Rs. 7.

Price per 100 Rs. 5-8

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

D. M. DUKLE & Co.
PHOTO DEALERS,
5, Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

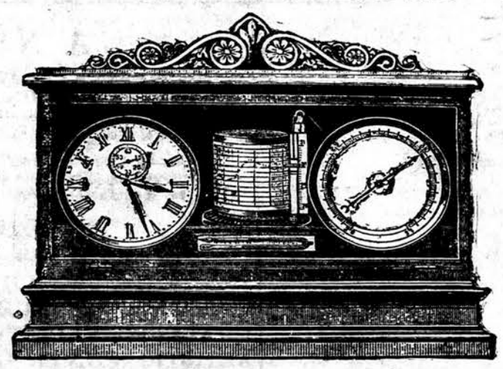
FARROW'S "A1" GREEN PEAS

THE ORIGINAL PACKET.
Specially prepared for Boiling
COOK IN 15 MINUTES.
TASTE EXACTLY LIKE FRESH GATHERED PEAS.
Delicious Vegetable all the year round. The richest food the world provides and the cheapest. Contain double the nutriment of Beef. Far nicer than Tinned or Bottled Peas.
FREE FROM COLORING MATTER.
Store Keepers who are not stocking this quick selling Line may obtain SAMPLE GRATIS through British Agents.
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
J. FARROW & Co., Boston, Eng.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN INDIA, CEYLON, AND THE EAST.

BAROGRAPH
OR
SELF RECORDING ANEROID BAROMETER.



THIS instrument is designed to show the various fluctuations which may have taken place in the Barometer in the interval between any stated hours of observation. It consists of an Aneroid Barometer and an eight-day clock, each with eight-inch dials between which is placed a vertical cylinder four inches in diameter, having a paper attached to it ruled to coincide with the Barometer scale, and divided vertically into seven principal and seven minor divisions, indicated by darker and lighter lines. The darker lines represent the noon, and the lighter lines the midnight of each twenty-four hours. The paper thus lasts one week, the cylinder turning on its axis once in that time. Near the paper an even-pointed pencil guided by a metal rod is moved up and down as the action takes place in the Aneroid, and at every hour the pencil is made to mark the paper by simple mechanism connected with the clock. A system of levers in connection with the clock produces a smart tap or blow on the Aneroid movement three times in every hour to overcome any slight friction, and insure a due response to the pulsations of the vacuum chamber.

By this means a black dotted curved line is produced, showing at a glance the height of the Barometer—whether it is falling or rising—for how long it has been doing so, and at what rate the change is taking place whether at the rate of one-tenth per hour, or one-tenth in twenty-four hours, facts which can only be obtained by very frequent and regular observations from an ordinary Barometer, but which are nevertheless essential to a trustworthy "weather forecast."

The instrument has the advantage of freedom from complication, and is designed especially to suit the general public; it is handsome in appearance, and not easily put out of order, being admirably adapted for public libraries, the reading-rooms of clubs, &c., as well as for use by meteorological observers generally.

ANEROID BAROMETERS.

The Aneroid is an excellent weather glass and can be relied on sufficiently as it is sensitive and quick in showing the variation of atmospheric pressure which is preferable to the grudging admission of change to be expected from most Mercurial Barometers. Besides an Aneroid Barometer can be carried about anywhere in Camp, by train, or on a bullock cart; the movement will not injure it.

Barometers in solid oak frame, open dial, best movements in a variety of designs.

From Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 90.

	Rs.	a.
HALL BAROMETER, in Fancy Bronze and Mahogany case, entire diameter 13-in., and 6-in. dial	24	0
HALL BAROMETER, in plain Oak case, entire diameter 8 ins., and 6-in. dial...	25	0
HALL BAROMETER, in fancy Oak case, entire diameter 11 ins., and 8-in. dial, will open and b dial .	30	0
TABLE BAROMETER, metal gilt and nickel case, 3-in. dial	30	0
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany case, entire diameter 10 ins. and 6-in. metal dial	32	0
HALL BAROMETER, metal case entire diameter 6½ ins. and 5-in. dial...	35	0
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany, entire diameter 11 ins., and 8-in. dial	38	0
HALL BAROMETER, plain Oak case, entire diameter 11 ins., and 6½ in. dial	40	0
HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 18 ins. and 3½ in. dial	75	0
HALL BAROMETER, nickel case, entire diameter 10 ins., and 9-in. dial	90	0

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PEARS
Soapmakers
By Royal Warrants
TO THEIR MAJESTIES
The KING and QUEEN

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.
BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

RIGAUD'S WHITE VIOLET EXTRACT

This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief. The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.

RIGAUD et Cie
PERFUMERS
PARIS

Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.
Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & CO: 30, Cornhill, E. C.: Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.: 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.